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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, or WEEKLY POST-BOY, of December 24, 1770.

To the FREEHOLDERS *of the City and Colony of NEW-YORK, and to all the Friends of Liberty in the* BRITISH EMPIRE.

GENTLEMEN,

WHOEVER is acquainted with the true End of Government in general, and the eſſential Principles of a free Government in particular, muſt grant, that when a Subject of the latter is charged with a Crime againſt the State, or an Offence againſt an individual Member of it, the Laws of Juſtice forbid that any undue Meaſures ſhould be practiſed, before his Trial, to prejudice the Public, or the Judges, againſt the Perſon accuſed.

What then muſt the impartial Public think of the Juſtice and Humanity of the Author of the DOUGLIAD? who, prompted by Malevolence, has laboured in twelve long periodical Papers, publiſhed in Mr. Gaine's Mercury, to render me odious to the Public, and prejudice my Judges againſt me, before my Trial.---Number III. of thoſe Papers, was pointedly addreſſed to the Grand Jury in an Hand-bill, before they were qualified, to induce them to find a Bill againſt me. The Scurrility, Futility, and Falſhood advanced in thoſe Papers, would long ſince have been anſwered; but that I could not do it effectually, without anticipating, before my Trial, the Reaſons and Evidence of my Defence, which no Doubt emboldened him to take the baſe Liberty that appears ſo conſpicuous in thoſe Papers. The Public may reſt aſſured, that the unmanly Productions and Abſurdities of this hidden Genius, ſhall be fully anſwered, whenever I am freed from the above Embarraſſments. The Malevolent, not ſatisfied with all that illiberal and unjuſt Treatment, have, to render me ſtill more odious to the Public, not ſcrupled to declare, that I had ſpirited away one of the principal Witneſſes for the Crown, in the Proſecution depending againſt me, as the ſuppoſed Author or Publiſher of the Paper, ſigned, A Son of Liberty.

The judicious Reader will find, upon a careful Peruſal of the following Affidavits, what Ground there is for that malicious Charge. For by them it evidently appears, that Michael Cummins, and two Boys of Mr. Parker's, are the only Perſons that have left this City, that belonged to Mr. Parker's Office at the Time of the Publication of the Paper in Queſtion; and that the former did not work in the Printing-Office when the Paper was Publiſhed. And it is well known, that no Dependance was put on the Boys Evidence, becauſe they could not bring the Charge home to me. It alſo appears from the Face of theſe Affidavits, that Meſſieurs Anthony and John Car were in Mr. Parker's Office, at the Time of the Publication of a Paper, ſigned, A Son of Liberty, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and that they have not at any one Time ſince that, been Twenty-four Hours out of this City, but have proſecuted their Buſineſs in as public a Manner as uſual. Theſe Promoters of Falſhoods muſt neceſſarily be drove, as there is no other principal Evidence that has left this City ſince the Publication of that Paper but Mr. Parker, to aſſert, that I have poiſoned Him, or in ſome other Way put a Period to his Life, or confeſs that they have done me great Injuſtice. But that the impartial Public may judge for themſelves, the abovementioned Affidavits are here inſerted at Length.

New-York, ſſ. ANTHONY CAR, *of the City of New-York, Printer, being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, that he worked as a Journeyman with Mr. James Parker, of the ſaid City, deceaſed, when a certain Paper, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and ſigned, A Son of Liberty, was printed in this Office; that he was examined before the Lieutenant Governor and Council, and Grand Jury, for the Body of the City and County of New-York, reſpecting the Author or Publiſher of the ſaid Paper; That the Deponent hath not at any one Time, ſince the Publication of the ſaid Paper, been Twenty-four Hours out of this City, nor ſecreted himſelf, but hath proſecuted his Buſineſs in as public a Manner as uſual. The Deponent further ſaith, that two Boys, belonging to Mr. Parker, and Michael Cummins, a Journeyman, are the only Perſons that have left this City, that belonged to the ſaid Office, the Night of the Publication of the ſaid Paper, and that Michael Cummins was not in the ſaid Office, when the ſaid Paper was printed there, by Mr. Parker's Orders, and further this Deponent ſaith not.*

ANTHONY CAR.

Sworn on the 20th Day of December, 1770, before me

ANDREW GAUTIER, *Alderman.*

New-York, ſſ. JOHN CAR, *of the City of New-York, Printer, being duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, that he worked as an Apprentice with Mr. James Parker of the ſaid City, deceaſed, when a certain Paper, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and ſigned, A Son of Liberty, was printed in his Office; that he was examined before the Lieutenant Governor and Council, and Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, reſpecting the Author or Publiſher of the ſaid Paper; that the Deponent hath not, at any one Time ſince the Publication of the ſaid Paper, been Twenty-four Hours out of this City, nor ſecreted himſelf, but hath proſecuted his Buſineſs in as public a Manner as uſual. The Deponent further ſaith, that two Boys, belonging to Mr. Parker, and Michael Cummins, are the only Perſons that have left this City, that belonged to the ſaid Office the Night of the Publication of the ſaid Paper, and that Michael Cummins was not in the ſaid Office when the ſaid Paper was printed there, by Mr. Parker's Orders, and further this Deponent ſaith not.*

JOHN CAR.

Sworn on the 20th Day of December, 1770, before me

ANDREW GAUTIER, *Alderman.*

The World will doubtleſs be at no Loſs to determine, why my Trial has been hitherto delayed, for it is evident, that it proceeds from an Inſufficiency of Proof to convict me.

The Public may remember, that ſhortly after the Paper, ſigned, A Son of Liberty, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," made its Appearance, the General Aſſembly addreſſed the Lieutenant Governor, to iſſue his Proclamation of a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhould diſcover the Author or Authors, Aiders or Abettors, of the Publication of that Paper, ſo that he or they might be convicted; and over and above the Reward promiſed, his Majeſty's Pardon was tendered to any of the Accomplice or Accomplices, who ſhould diſcover the Author, &c. as may be ſeen at large in Mr. Gaine's Mercury, of the 25th of December, 1769.

Early in February, an Information was lodged againſt Mr. Parker, as the Printer of the ſaid Paper, and a Council called, before whom he and one of his Boys, together with Meſſieurs A. and J. Car, were examined, touching the Author. In this Examination, it is ſaid, he was threatened, if he did not diſcover the Author, with a Complaint againſt him to the Government, which might endanger his Place in the Poſt-Office. Mr. Parker, knowing that his Journeyman and Apprentices had been examined, as he had no Opportunity to conſult the Author, upon the Promiſe of the Lieut. Governor and Council, that he ſhould not be proſecuted as the Printer, informed them, as is ſaid, that I had brought the Manuſcript to him to be printed. It is ſuppoſed that it was by Order of the Council, that Mr. Chief Juſtice Horſemanden, on the 8th of February laſt, iſſued his Warrant to bring me before him, to be interrogated about the Charge. I was accordingly brought to his Chamber, where I declined to give any Satisfaction on that Head, and upon my refuſing to give Bail, I was committed to Goal. In April Term the Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, found a Bill of Indictment againſt me, charging me as the Author of a Libel againſt the General Aſſembly, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. To which I pled, Not Guilty; and as the Indictment was brought in ſo late in the Term that I could not be tried, I deſired to be admitted to Bail, which the Court granted, when I entered into Recognizance with two Securities, each in the Sum of £ 250, and myſelf in £ 500, for my Appearance at the next Term. Since that two Terms have elapſed; the Public therefore will be ſurprized to be informed, that on Thurſday, the 13th Inſtant, about Noon, I was ſerved by the Serjeant at Arms with an Order to attend the Houſe of Aſſembly then ſitting, upon which I told him I would go with him immediately. Being brought to the Bar of the Houſe, Mr. Speaker informed me, that I was charged by a Member with being the Author or Publiſher of a Paper, directed, "To the betrayed Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," and ſigned, A Son of Liberty; and that I was, by an Order of the Houſe, to anſwer to the Queſtion, Whether I was or was not Guilty: Upon which I aſked who were my Accuſers, or what the Evidences to ſupport the Charge? Here I was interrupted by Mr. De Noyellis, who called me to Order, telling me I had no Liberty to ſpeak; in which Declaration Mr. Speaker immediately joined, and added, that I was not to ſpeak till I aſked Liberty of the Houſe, by the Speaker, to ſpeak. I replied, that I underſtood I was ordered to proceed to anſwer the Queſtion. Mr. De Noyellis again interrupted me, and declared, "that if I was not ſilenced, he would move for a Contempt of "the Houſe," and added, "that he made no Doubt, from the "Evidence that he was furniſhed with, the preſumptive Proofs "he would make, it would appear that I was the Author or "Publiſher of the Paper." Upon this Mr. Clinton roſe and obſerved, that from what had paſſed in the Houſe, he did not ſuppoſe that it was the Deſign of the Houſe to prevent my offering any Suggeſtion or Arguments why I ſhould not anſwer to the Queſtion or the Charge, provided I treated the Houſe with proper Decency and Reſpect. To which the Houſe agreed. I then aſked the Speaker if I might proceed. Leave being granted, I proceeded in the following Manner: "Mr. Speaker, as I have not had any Time or Notice to prepare for defending myſelf againſt this Charge, and being unaccuſtomed to ſpeak in public Courts, eſpecially at ſo reſpectable a Bar as that of the Repreſentatives of the People, it cannot be expected that I can ſay much on the Subject; and as I have the greateſt Deference for the Repreſentatives of the People, for theſe Reaſons I hope the Honourable Houſe will put the moſt favourable Conſtruction on what I may ſay on the Occaſion. Mr. Speaker, the Charge is too indefinite, but if the Honourable Houſe means, by the Paper in Queſtion, a certain Paper, ſigned, A Son of Liberty, which this Houſe and the Grand Jury have declared to be a Libel, I cannot anſwer to the Queſtion, for two Reaſons."

Here Mr. De Noyellis again interrupted me, by moving the Houſe to read the Paper, ſigned, A Son of Liberty, entered on their Journals of the laſt Seſſions. To which the Houſe agreed, and the Paper was accordingly read. After which, Mr. Speaker told me I might proceed: Accordingly I told Mr. Speaker, that two Reaſons rendered it improper for me to anſwer to the Queſtion: Firſt, that the Paper juſt read to me, had been declared by the Honourable Houſe to be a Libel; that the Grand Jury for the Body of the City and County of New-York, had alſo declared it to be a Libel, and found a Bill of Indictment againſt me as the Author of it; therefore that I could not anſwer a Queſtion, that would tend to impeach myſelf, or might otherwiſe be improper for me to anſwer. Secondly, that this Honourable Houſe had addreſſed the Lieutenant-Governor to iſſue his Proclamation to offer a Reward of £ 100 to any Perſon, that would diſcover the Author or Publiſher of the Paper, ſigned, A Son of Liberty, in order that he might be proceeded againſt according to Law; that in Conſequence thereof Information had been made, and a Proſecution was commenced, and is now depending againſt me in the Supreme Court, where the Matter would be tried by a Jury of my Peers; that as the Honourable Houſe was a Party in the preſent Queſtion, and the Proſecution was commenced at their Inſtance, I conceived they ought not to take Cognizance of the Matter; and I queſtioned whether any Inſtance could be produced on the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, of their taking Cognizance of a ſuppoſed Libel againſt them, when the ſuppoſed Author or Publiſher was under Proſecution in a Court of Juſtice; that I conceived ſuch a Procedure would be an Infraction of the Laws of Juſtice, which forbid that a Britiſh Subject ſhould be puniſhed twice for one and the ſame Offence; for if he could be puniſhed twice, he may be ſeven Times, and no Line could be run, where the Puniſhment might end. Theſe, Mr. Speaker, are my Reaſons for not anſwering to the Queſtion; but I deſire the Honourable Houſe would be pleaſed to remember, that I would not be underſtood to deny or affirm any Thing concerning the Paper in Queſtion." Mr. De Noyellis then roſe and ſaid, that I might be made to anſwer the Queſtion, for the Houſe had Power to make me anſwer: That it is a Rule, in the Courts below, to oblige a Perſon charged, to plead Guilty or Not Guilty, or be ſubject to the Puniſhment of *Peine Forte et Dure*. To which Mr. Clinton replied, that the Houſe had Power to throw me over the Bar, or out of the Windows, but that the Public would judge of the Juſtice of it.

Upon which Mr. James De Lancey roſe and ſaid, that the Houſe had *indulged* me to aſſign Reaſons why I ſhould not anſwer the Queſtion: To which I replied, I wanted no Indulgence of the Houſe. After a ſhort Debate, Mr. Clinton roſe and ſaid, that his Reſidence was ſo far removed from the Means of authentic Information reſpecting my Proſecution, that he could not depend on what he had heard concerning it. He confeſſed that the Newspaper, and ſundry Perſons, had informed him, that a Proſecution had been commenced againſt me, in Conſequence of the Addreſs of that Houſe to the Lieutenant-Governor, but he could not determine on ſuch Evidence; he therefore moved the Houſe to order the Clerk of the Council, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, to attend the Houſe the next Morning at Ten o'Clock, to inform them, whether the Order of Council to Mr. Chief Juſtice Horſemanden, to iſſue his Warrant againſt me, was in Conſequence of the Addreſs of the Houſe to the Lieutenant-Governor, and whether I was, in Conſequence thereof, indicted, and whether the Aſſembly was an Object of the Indictment.

The Houſe, as I underſtood, agreed that thoſe Gentlemen ſhould accordingly attend. Mr. Speaker then aſked the Houſe what Entry they would have made on my Affair. Several of the Members anſwered, the common Entry, with the Subſtance of the Reaſons I aſſigned, why I would not anſwer to the Queſtion. A Draught was accordingly made, which Mr. Speaker read to the Houſe. Upon hearing i, I apprehended that my ſecond Reaſon for not anſwering the Queſtion, was not fully expreſſed, and therefore told Mr. Speaker, that I ſhould be glad if the Houſe would order the Subſtance of the Reaſon to be more fully entered. Mr. De Noyellis then declared, that if I perſiſted in the ſecond Reaſon, he would move the Houſe againſt me for a Breach of Privilege. Upon this a ſhort Debate commenced, in the Courſe of which I conceived, that my Meaning was not clearly underſtood; I therefore deſired Mr. Speaker to aſk Leave of the Hon. Houſe to let me ſay a Sentence or two by Way of Explanation. Leave being granted, I told the Honourable Houſe, that I had the higheſt Reſpect and Eſteem for the Repreſentatives of the People, but that in Exoneration of myſelf I muſt ſay, that the preciſe Idea I intended to convey in the ſecond Reaſon was, that as the Proſecution had been commenced, and was then depending againſt me, at the Inſtance of the Honourable Houſe, I conceived it would be an Infraction of the Laws of Juſtice, for them to take Cognizance of the Matter again. Some of the Members appearing to have ſome Doubt about the ſtrict Meaning of what I had ſaid, Mr. Speaker deſired me to commit my Anſwers to Writing, which I accordingly did in the Words following the Queſtion put to me, which the Reader may ſee at large, in the Extract of the Journals of the Aſſembly, reſpecting this Tranſaction.

After Mr. Speaker had read my Anſwer to the Houſe, he declared, that what I had committed to Writing, reflected more upon the Honour and Dignity of the Houſe, than what I had ſaid before; upon which Mr. James Jauncey, and Mr. James De Lancey, declared it was clearly a Breach of Privilege. Mr. Clinton then roſe and ſaid, That he could by no Means conſider my Anſwer as a Breach of Privilege. For that the Houſe had put a Queſtion to me, and determined that I might aſſign Reaſons why I ſhould not anſwer it. That what I had wrote, were only my Reaſons or Opinion why I ought not to anſwer to the Queſtion.---Upon this Mr. De Noyellis obſerved, That he was ſurprized that any Member of that Houſe ſhould attempt to vindicate an Inſult offered to the Honour and Dignity of that Houſe. To which Mr. Clinton replied, That he was far from vindicating an Inſult offered to the Honour or Dignity of the Houſe; but that he conceived the Honour and Dignity of it would be better ſupported by Juſtice, than by ſtraining its Authority. At length the Queſtion was put (as I underſtood it) Whether I was not guilty of a Breach of Privilege, and Contempt of the Authority of the Houſe? Which was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner as appears by the Votes. It was ordered, that I ſhould aſk Pardon of the Houſe.

Upon which Mr. Speaker looked towards me, and (as I underſtood) put the Queſtion. I anſwered, That rather than reſign the Rights and Privileges of a Britiſh Subject, I would ſuffer my Right Hand to be cut off at the Bar of the Houſe. Mr. Speaker then, by Order of the Houſe, put the Queſtion, Whether I ſhould, Yea or Nay, aſk Pardon of the Houſe? To which I anſwered, that I had not committed any Crime. Some of the Members then ordered the Serjeant at Arms to take me into Cuſtody. As no Order of the Houſe had then been made to warrant him to do it, I told them that Mr. Serjeant knew his Duty better than to lay a Finger on me, without a formal Order of the Houſe, and charged him to do it at his Peril. Mr. Speaker was then ordered to make out his Warrant to the Goal-keeper of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to receive me into ſafe and ſecure Cuſtody, &c. While the Clerk was making out the Warrant, as I wrote my Reaſons for not anſwering the Queſtion in a great Haſte, I aſked the Speaker for a Copy of them. Mr. James De Lancey anſwered, that as I had committed a Breach of Privilege, I was not intitled to it. It was accordingly refuſed. The Warrant to the Goal-keeper being finiſhed, it was given to the Serjeant at Arms; and as I could not gather, from what had paſſed in the Houſe, that any Order of the Houſe had been made or entered, commanding him to take me into Cuſtody, I told him that was no Authority for him, and therefore charged him again at his Peril, not to lay a Hand upon me without an Order of the Houſe: He notwithſtanding took hold of my Arm: Upon which I took the Spectators Witneſſes, that I was deprived of my Liberty by Force, without an Order from the Houſe. Some of the Members then cried out to him, to do his Duty, that there was an Order of the Houſe. Upon which I came with him to this Place. Thus I have given the Reader a particular Account of the Cauſe for which I have been deprived of my Liberty, and hope he will pardon my being ſo circumſtantial, and the Egotiſm in it. There have been ſo many Miſrepreſentations of this Matter artfully ſpread abroad, that it was judged proper to enter into the former, and the frequent Interruptions I met with, which neceſſarily occaſioned many ſhort Sentences, unavoidably produced the latter; all which, I flatter myſelf, will ſufficiently apologize for me to the delicate Reader. The principal Facts are inconteſtibly proved by the following Extract of the Votes.

[*For the Extract from the Votes, ſee our laſt Week's Gazette.*]

It may not now be improper to remind the Reader, that I was, in the Law Senſe, in Bonds, as the ſuppoſed Author of that Paper, when I was taken firſt by the Serjeant at Arms, by Order of the Houſe, to be brought to the Bar. That when I was brought there, and charged as the Author or Publiſher of the Paper, ſigned, A Son of Liberty, and the Queſtion put to me, Whether or not I was the Author or Publiſher, not a Spark of Evidence was exhibited to the Houſe before me to prove the Charge. That, by the Determination of the Houſe, I was allowed to aſſign Reaſons, if I had any, provided I offered them with Decency and Reſpect to the Houſe, why I ſhould not anſwer the Queſtion. The Public then are left to judge, Whether there is any Inſult or Contempt of the Authority of the Houſe in the Reaſons I aſſigned for not anſwering the Queſtion.

And whether the Liberties and Privileges of a Britiſh Subject

[*For the Remainder, ſee the fourth Page.*]

By Captain CLARK, *arrived in Virginia from Glaſgow, we have the following Advices, viz.*

WARSAW, September 19.

THE Ruſſians have entered towards Grodno and Novogrodeck. It is aſſerted that General Tottleben is not far from Conſtantinople; but the Route he took, or how he got thither, is not mentioned. That Capital of the Ottoman Empire, if there is not an Alteration in Affairs, muſt ſoon be reduced to the Miſeries of Famine.

Marſeilles, Sept. 15. The total Deſtruction of the Ottoman Fleet has completed the Ruin of the Trade in the Levant. The Ruſſians leave no Communication with the Coaſts of Greece, the Iſlands of the Archipelago, Conſtantinople, &c. ſo that we cannot engage with Safety in the Mediterranean, as the Veſſels loaded with Rice, Coffee, and Corn, have been taken, under Pretence of their ſuccouring the Turks, who, revenging themſelves of their Misfortunes on the Greeks, in Places of Commerce, have ſtruck moſt fatal Strokes on foreign Merchants. Theſe critical Circumſtances hurt this Town greatly.

Leghorn, Sept. 15. The Ruſſians, after a vigorous Defence, have taken the two Caſtles on the Archipelago Side of the Dardanelles, which are about 2000 Paces from each other, and 130 Miles from Conſtantinople, and were built by Mahomet II. after the taking of that City. From thence they have penetrated into the Canal; and Count Orlow is now battering the other two Caſtles, called the new Dardanelles, built by Mahomet IV. in the Year 1650, in a Part where the Strait is not above Half a League broad, and where it is commanded by the Cannon of both Forts, which it is not probable will now be able to hold out long.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 18. The Day before Yeſterday Lieutenant Potemkin arrived here Expreſs, diſpatched by Field Marſhal Count de Romanzoff, with the News and Particulars of the taking of Killia Nova. This Fortreſs ſurrendered by Capitulation, after a Siege of eight Days. The Garriſon, conſiſting of 4000 Men, under the Command of a Baſhaw of Three Tails, and another of One Tail, have obtained Permiſſion to retire to Tutſcha, on the right Bank of the Danube. The Artillery, conſiſting of 51 Braſs Cannon, and all the Ammunition and Proviſions, remain in our Hands. The Keys of the City having been delivered to Prince Repnin on the firſt of September, that General took Poſſeſſion of it in the Name of her Majeſty, and received the Oaths of Fidelity from the Inhabitants, who, notwithſtanding the Offer made them to follow the Turkiſh Garriſon, preferred living under the Dominion of our gracious Sovereign.

Hamburgh, Oct. 2. Letters are arrived here from Warſaw, which adviſe, that the Ruſſian Squadron hath happily paſſed the Dardanelles, with 16 Ships of the Line; that it had already bombarded Conſtantinople in four different Places, and that on the Arrival of the Ruſſian Fleet, a Sedition aroſe in that Capital of the Ottoman Empire, which had coſt the Lives of a great Number of Perſons. This News, which we give as we have received it, merits Confirmation.

LONDON.

Oct. 6. The Miniſter of a northern Potentate, ſuppoſed to be in the confidence of the French, declared the other day, moſt ſolemnly, in private, that he was not only convinced that the French did not inſtigate the Spaniards to a war with us at preſent, but were greatly apprehenſive of detrimental conſequences to themſelves from it, and uſed their utmoſt endeavours to prevent its taking place

The French are alarmed at our negotiations and conduct, and mean in a few days to expoſtulate warmly on the part of Spain, by ſome new delegate.

They write from Senegal, that the King of Brack had declared war againſt the French, and ordered his people to give no quarter to any Frenchmen that might be taken priſoners.

We are credibly informed, that a certain pay-maſter's accounts are at length finally ſettled, and that the balance remaining in his hands, amounts to 50,000l. which he is ready to pay into the Treaſury, as ſoon as he is called upon by the proper officers.

A noble Lord laſt night at Arthur's, offered a bett of 50 guineas to 15, that if Great-Britain declared war now againſt Spain, France would declare againſt Great-Britain before the end of three months------His Lordſhip's reaſoning was pointed and juſt; He obſerved, that the undoubted and avowed cauſe of the laſt Spaniſh war was, the great partiality ſhewn by the court of Madrid to that of Verſailles; and that, upon a ſimilar occaſion, it was paſt all doubt the French would not prove themſelves ungrateful; for that the intereſts, private and public, of theſe branches of the Bourbon family are ſo cloſely connected, that the blow which *throws the one down*, will make the other *ſtagger*.

Five guineas are now given, to receive 100, if war is not declared within a fortnight.

Oct. 7. Laſt Monday a moſt ſhocking affair was diſcovered in Broad-court, near Long-acre:--A woman, who ſells oyſters, had a room always faſtened with a padlock, and which none of the neighbours ever ſaw opened. They knew ſhe had children, and imagined ſhe concealed them there, as they were never ſeen, and for a long time were deterred from enquiring, for fear of ill treatment from her; but a number of them aſſembled, broke open the door, and diſcovered the moſt ſhocking ſpectacle they ever beheld, and which before was never perpetrated by the moſt unnatural mother. Three infants, the eldeſt about ſix years old, naked as they were born, emaciated to ſkeletons, ſtood frightened at their approach; their colour, for want of food and common neceſſaries, was that of a Mulattoe; their hair matted together, and ſtanding up to their ancles in ordure, &c. which produced an uncommon ſtench. If this diſcovery had not then been made, the poor babes could not have exiſted many hours longer. They were immediately ſent to St. Martin's Workhouſe, and properly taken care of, and the moſt inhuman parent to Bridewell.

October 9. A Gentleman, juſt arrived from Amſterdam, ſays, that the Dutch, alarmed by the Ferment in Europe, are alert in recruiting their Land Forces, and have lately put into Commiſſion 40 Ships of War.

A Ruſſian Princeſs, a great Favourite of the preſent Empreſs, is expected to arrive in England every Day.

October 11. Frequent Diſputes having ariſen, whether the Admirals Spiridoff and Elphinſtone commanded the Ruſſian Fleet in the Levant, it may be agreeable to many to inform them, that Count Orloff, a great Favourite of the Czarina's, has the chief Command, both of her Land and Sea Forces in that Part of the World; and that Elphinſtone holds Rank after Spiridoff, only as Rear-Admiral.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that a Fleet of nine Ruſſian Men of War are upon the Point of ſailing for the Baltick, in order to proceed to the Mediterranean.

Oct. 12. The moſt reſpectable intelligence is received, that a ſelect body of Spaniſh officers, attended by ſome French engineers, are now employed in traverſing Spaniſh South-America, inſpecting and repairing all the fortifications of that immenſe coaſt.

When Spain grows evaſive in her anſwers, it is the ſure portent of a war. This ſign never yet deceived. It happened ſo in the beginning of the war in 1737, as well as in that of 1762. Both theſe inſtances are exactly ſimilar to the preſent caſe,---and, no doubt, will be ſo in their conſequences.

On the death of Sir Richard Lyttleton, the King immediately ordered a letter to be wrote to Sir Jeffery Amherſt, offering him the government of Jerſey---As in this he has rewarded a brave and generous Man, and did not conſult his Miniſtry, we may hope better days in other appointments. Sir. J. A. immediately anſwered the letter with thanks, and acceptance of the office.

Notwithſtanding the Abſence of Lord Bute, and the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, their Influence over every Department of the State remains; and it is exerted in as full and ample a Manner, and with as much Indignity to every Branch of Government, as when they were actually on the Spot. Their Agents, Mackenzie, Elliot, Jenkinſon, North, Dyſon, &c. execute all their Orders; while the *nominal* Miniſters, Gower, Rochford, Weymouth, &c. are too neceſſitous to ſhew the leaſt Spark of Spirit or Reſiſtance. Hence the repeated Inſults on our Character as a Nation; which, from being but the other Day the Terror of all Europe, is now contemned by every petty Prince on the Continent. And why are theſe Things ſo? Becauſe Lord Bute made the Peace; and any Declaration of War would be an Impeachment of his great and immaculate Wiſdom. If the little Junto above-named, were not ordered to avoid a War; if the hungry Bloomſbury Gang, were not determined to cling to their Offices to the laſt Moment, would not a Declaration of War have followed immediately after the Arrival of the Favourite from Falkland's Iſland? But the injured, inſulted People of this Country, are to be amuſed with an idle Tale, of the Iſland being taken without Orders. Was there ever ſuch Nonſenſe? Our People are firſt ordered to quit the Iſland. They do not. Some Time after an armed Force comes; three or four Ships of War, and a Number of regular Troops, with a Train of Artillery, &c. Then the Engliſh are *compelled* to yield. Let it be ſeriouſly aſked, Would any Governor act in this Manner without Orders? Certainly not. Then why negotiate after ſuch a flagrant Act of Hoſtility? Becauſe Lord Bute's Peace muſt not be broke.---We will ſet up any Thing for an Excuſe, to avoid going to War. France is in no Condition to go to War. And Spain will not begin without France; therefore a Memorial will do. Thus they reaſon.-----A Meſſenger (one of Lord Bute's truſty Confidents, Potter) carried the Memorial. But, Oh, Folly! and, as if they were determined to be conſiſtent in nothing but Blunders, there is no Miniſter at Madrid to give Dignity to the Memorial, or enforce its Contents. The only Repreſentative of our Court at Madrid, ſince Sir James Gray came from thence, two Years ago, is the Secretary of the Embaſſy, Mr. Harris, a very young Man. The haughty Spaniard might well ſay, We will give no Anſwer to a Secretary or a Meſſenger.---Thus are we ſuffering Inſult after Inſult, while the Spaniards are gaining Time to make Preparations for further Hoſtilities, and the French will have an Opportunity of ſtriking their long meditated Blow in the Eaſt-Indies.

October 14. The following Narrative was received on Thurſday Night, by a Perſon of Diſtinction, from his Friend at Paris. A Courier that lately arrived in 8 Days from Peterſburgh at Paris, brings an Account of a Battle, by which the Fate of the Turkiſh Empire ſeems to be determined. The Ruſſians had been for ſome Time ſtraitened in their Camp; and beginning to want Forage, reſolved to leave Bender blockaded, and to make a vigorous Puſh, with the main Army, into a more fruitful and healthy Country. They therefore ſtruck their Tents, and began to march towards Conſtantinople. This, as might be expected, alarmed the Divan. Four Baſſas of Three Tails were immediately diſpatched, with Orders to riſk a general Engagement. The old Viſir, who had hitherto commanded the Turkiſh Army, at Sight of this Order, ſunk into Deſpair, alledging, that as the Ruſſians were now far diſtant from their own Country, nothing more was required for their Deſtruction, but to cut off their Convoys, break up the Ways before them, harraſs them with mock Attacks, and wait until Winter ſhould do the reſt. The Baſſas told him that their Orders were peremptory, and that he muſt fight, or reſign to thoſe who had greater Courage. The Viſir replied, that he was willing to die, though he was not willing to fight; that he would lead on the Army, and as he was reſolved never to live to apologize for his Defeat, he charged them to remember and report his Opinion. The two Armies met upon a Peninſula, formed by a Confluence of the Neiſter and the Danube. The Diſpute was very bloody, and the Event for ſome Time doubtful. They began, as is the preſent Cuſtom, by a dreadful Fire of the Artillery, during which the Viſir's Horſe was ſwept from under him, and the left Hand of General Rotczinſky carried away. The main Battle ſoon joined, and the Impreſſion made by the Janiſſaries, who, throwing away their Muſkets, charged with their Scymetars, was ſo dreadful and violent, that if they had been well ſeconded by the Spahis and Tartars, there is Reaſon to believe they would have gained the Day. The firſt Line of the Ruſſians was broken, and fell back in Diſorder upon the ſecond. The Janiſſaries preſſed on with ſavage Clamour, but in the Ardour of Succeſs relaxed their Ranks; while the Ruſſian Right Wing, having encountered and diſperſed 20,000 Tartars, wheeled round upon their Backs, and obliged them to make two Fronts, to oppoſe the Ruſſian Foot on one Side, and their Horſe on the other. Juſtice requires us to declare, that the Janiſſaries, thus ſurrounded, defended themſelves with unexampled Bravery; but the Number of their Enemies was too great. They were at laſt overwhelmed; and the Viſir died in his Poſt, according to his Prediction. Of thoſe that eſcaped the Sword ſome periſhed in the Neiſter, and ſome in the Danube; and thoſe few of the Foot that remained, were generally made Priſoners. The Turkiſh Horſe, as they fought but little, did not ſuffer much. The exact Number of thoſe killed or wounded is not yet known. Two of the Baſſas of Three Tails are among the Priſoners, and the Ruſſians confeſs the Loſs of ſix general Officers.

A Correſpondent informs us, that the French have called in all their Flat bottomed Boats, that had been hired out to the Merchants, which were ordered to be laid at Havre de Grace, Cherburg, and Rochelle.

The obtaining the Concurrence of Parliament to the Plan of the Miniſtry for a Spaniſh War, was the laſt Meaſure, we are informed, reſolved on in Council; ſo that there is no Probability of that Event happening before the 13th of next month, however ſoon it may occur after that Time.

The following is ſaid, in the ſeveral Coffee-houſes at the Weſt End of the Town, to be the Anſwer returned by the Court of Spain to our late Demand: "That they would take our Requeſts into Conſideration, but that they could not return a poſitive Anſwer to them in ſuch a Hurry as we ſeemed to want."

Mr. Potter is again ſet off for Madrid, and his Orders are even more peremptory than before.

If the Spaniards declare War againſt us, which there is now all the Reaſon that is poſſible to imagine, from ſome certain Intelligence, Gibraltar is the firſt Place on which they will make any Attack.

It is ſaid that the Bombardment of Cadiz is a Matter at this Time in Agitation.

It may be depended on that the Meſſenger, who lately arrived from Spain, has declared, that, by what was talked of, and done at Madrid, a War was inevitable.

Oct. 15. *At the Common Council at Guildhall, on Friday, the Lord Mayor, after the Minutes of the laſt Court were read and confirmed, declared,* "*That nothing particular had happened ſince the laſt Court, except his having ordered a Court of Conſervancy, in order to impannel a Jury to enquire into the Encroachments on the River Thames at Durham Yard.*" *Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid,* "*That at the Opening of the laſt Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor had been ſo obliging as to ſtate to them what had paſſed between the Lords of the Admiralty and himſelf, relative to the Preſs-warrants lately iſſued, and therefore he hoped that his Lordſhip would indulge them with an Account of what had ſince occurred on that Subject, which was certainly of the higheſt Importance to the perſonal Liberty of very many Citizens, who were under his Lordſhip's immediate Protection.*"------*The Lord Mayor replied, that he had received a Requiſition in Form from the Privy Council, to give his utmoſt Aſſiſtance in the Service of the Preſs-warrants; and that, in Conſequence, he had backed thoſe Warrants, and ſent to the ſeveral Conſtables, and other Civil Officers, to be aſſiſtant to the Military, in the Execution of them. Mr. Alderman Wilkes then replied,* "*That there was now a Suſpenſion of* Magna Charta *in the City by their chief Magiſtrate; that a Preſs-warrant was expreſly contrary to the Words of the* Great Charter, Nullus liber homo *capiatur*, &c. niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum, vel per legem terræ, *and to the firſt Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution; that he lamented the unjuſt and cruel Fate of ſo many of their Fellow-Citizens, torn from their Families, who would be left, perhaps, deſtitute of the common Neceſſaries of Life, &c. That at the Durham-Yard Committee, Mr. Alderman Oliver, and himſelf, had fully given their Sentiments to the Lord Mayor, on the plain Illegality of Preſs-warrants, and their Hopes that they would never have the Sanction of the chief Magiſtrate of that City.*" *The Lord Mayor then confeſſed the Illegality of Preſs-warrants, but declared,* "*That in that Emergency the Fleet muſt be manned, and he could not riſk the Danger of Delay.*" *Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid,* "*That he wiſhed to ſee the Fleet ſpeedily manned, but in a Way conſiſtent with Liberty and Humanity; that if, inſtead of the paltry Sum of Thirty Shillings, Five Pounds per Man had been offered by Government, we might have had Sailors enough, promiſing likewiſe on the public Faith, their Diſcharge, after a certain Number of Years, that this ought to have been done ſix Months ago; that 50,000 Sailors on this Calculation, would only have coſt 250,000l. that, above twice the Sum had been ſquandered away at* Kew, Richmond, *and for* moſt corrupt Purpoſes; *and voted without any Accounts; that ſuch a Method ought to have been firſt tried in; but that now, in the very Capital, our Fellow-Citizens were every Hour the Prey of lawleſs Ruffians, &c.*" *My Lord Mayor then ſaid,* "*He thought the Occaſion juſtified his Conduct; and that it was unfriendly in Mr. Wilkes to mention it; but however, he avowed having given all the Aid of the Civil to the Military in the City.*" *Mr. Wilkes replied,* "*That it was a great public Concern, that it was friendly to his Country, and that ſhould always have the firſt Place in his Heart, as well as be the leading Principle of his Actions.*"

Oct. 18. It is confirmed to us, by freſh intelligence, that the French Miniſtry are really aſſiduous in endeavouring to prevent a rupture between Spain and Great-Britain.

Several private Letters confirm the account that the plague has broke out in the Ruſſian army.

It is confirmed that the Ruſſians have taken all the revenue that was ſending from Egypt for Conſtantinople, and are ſo well ſupplied by proviſions taken from the Turks, as to ſtop all their contracts at Leghorn, &c.

A letter from Zant, an iſland in the Gulph of Venice, mentions, that in the night between the 25th and 26th of September, the Ruſſian fleet attempted to force the paſſage of the Dardanelles, their hopes ariſing from a turn which the tides in theſe parts are wont to take about the autumnal Equinox; but not hitting the critical hour, they were forced back by the rapidity of the ſtream, the force of the wind, and the continued fire of the land batteries; by which laſt, the ſhip of Admiral Spiriſoff was ſo ſhattered, that ſhe was obliged to be ſent to Scio to be repaired.

A letter from Scanderoon, brings the following account.

"It is well known all over Europe, that the Baſſa governor of Egypt, having paid very little regard to the orders of the Turkiſh Court, has been for ſome time raiſing forces, as it was imagined, to maintain himſelf in a ſtate of independence. About the middle of June, having filled his magazines, and collected carriages from all parts of the kingdom, he drew his troops together, and began his march towards Arabia, with a deſign, as was ſuppoſed, to plunder Mecca, or perhaps to make himſelf maſter of ſome of the provinces of that wide extended tract, where he might have enjoyed the pleaſures of royalty, without the crime of rebellion. A band of Janiſſaries, which he had perſuaded to follow him, when they came to the edge of the deſert, began to mutiny. This he had foreſeen, and for this he had prepared. He immediately aſſembled the reſt of the army round them, and ſeizing upon thoſe officers who had been moſt refractory, diſmiſſed them with their beards ſhaven, and their robes cut ſhort; a puniſhment equivalent to that of being drummed out of a regiment in European ſervice. He then diſtributed money throughout the army, and all promiſed to go forward with him. When he had advanced fifteen days march into the deſert, a meſſenger arrived in his camp, with the following letter from *Niſſareddin*, an Arabian Prince, the ſon of him who a few years ago intercepted the carravan of pilgrims."

To the moſt illuſtrious and renowned Baſſa of Egypt.

"That thou haſt advanced thus far into countries, through
"which neither thou nor thy maſter have a right to paſs, conſider
"as the effect of *Niſſareddin's* clemency. I hoped that the ſight
"of the deſert would have taught thee wiſdom, and have therefore given thee time for reflection and retreat. The line of ſe-
"paration is now drawn, and within two days march is the camp
"of *Niſſareddin*. If thou can'ſt ariſe into the air, and ſail upon
"the clouds; if thou can'ſt mingle with the waters, and glide
"through the caverns, thou may'ſt then hope to view the regions
"beyond the deſert. But the ſurface of the earth is given to the
"ſtrongeſt lance, and to the ſharpeſt arrow; and he who dares
"to paſs further, muſt encounter that nation, whoſe proweſs no
"man ever yet returned to tell."

"The Baſſa ſent no anſwer to this letter, but (according to the cuſtom of the barbarians) by cutting off the thumbs of the meſſenger. He then continued his march for three days, without any other notice of an enemy than the clouds of duſt for ſome time ſeen flying at a diſtance. But towards the evening of the fourth day, the Arabian horſemen began to harraſs him, and the night after aſſaulted his camp in all quarters. The Turks being now prepared, eaſily drew together, and maintained their ground; and the Arabs, whether through terror or ſtratagem, retreated to a ſmall diſtance. The Turks purſuing their victory, puſhed forwards, and left their baggage a little behind them; when a freſh party of the enemy from another point, ſet fire on a ſudden to their carriages. Fire in a ſandy deſert is not eaſily quenched. The Turks thus entangled on all ſides, ſaw their proviſions and warlike ſtores almoſt totally deſtroyed. Nothing now remained but to return, and this was made very difficult, by the interruption of their purſuers, and the want of water. About the third part of the army has periſhed, and the reſt have regained the frontiers of Egypt."

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Drury-Lane. Clandeſtine Marriage, &c. commanded by their Majeſties. There cannot be a ſtronger Expreſſion of general Affection to an amiable Monarch, than the univerſal Shouts of a crowded Audience at his Appearance among them; and however ſome deep Politicians may affect to deſpiſe Popularity, the King of a free People can receive no ſtronger Proof of their Attachment to him, than the Aſſurance of his being *popularly*, that is *generally*, beloved by them.

Immediately after the Play was over, one of the honeſt Tars, belonging to a Preſs Gang, who had taken their Seats in the upper Gallery, addreſſed his Majeſty with a political Speech, the Purport of which was the Recommendation of a Spaniſh War; for why; we had beaten the Spaniſh Dons before, and ſhould beat them again. This Declaration of War was received by the Audience with loud Burſts of Applauſe. The Sailors gave three Cheers, and the Boatſwain joined with his harmonious Whiſtle. Their Majeſties ſeemed to enjoy the public Humour, and very condeſcendingly bowed to the Audience.

GLASGOW, *October* 18.

This Day's London Gazette contains his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation for recalling and prohibiting Seamen from ſerving foreign Princes and States, and for giving farther Encouragement to Seamen to enter themſelves on board his Majeſty's Ships of War. The Bounty allowed to every able Seaman is now advanced to 3l. and to every ordinary Seaman 40s.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 12.

"This Day it was reported that War had been declared at Madrid, but it got no Credit. It is expected that Lord Howe will command a Fleet of Obſervation, which will ſail in a Fortnight. It is the general Opinion of thoſe who pretend to have good Intelligence, that there will be no War, at leaſt for ſome Time. Previous to any Declaration, the Marines on Half Pay will be put into Commiſſion."

It is with the greateſt Satisfaction we can inform the Public, that the Gentlemen, concerned in the Cambrick Manufactures, lately eſtabliſhed here (in Conſequence of the late Act of Parliament) have, with uncommon Pains, and at a great Expence, brought this valuable Manufacture to the greateſt Perfection; and that the Cambricks now made in this Place, are equal, if not ſuperior, to any foreign Cambricks ever imported.

We have the Pleaſure to hear, that the Harveſt in this Part of the Kingdom, and all over Scotland, is now generally over. The Rains, the laſt twelve Days of September, did ſome Damage; but as the Weather ſince the Beginning of this Month has been remarkably good, the Crop has been got in, in good Order, and the Quantity of Grain is thought to be almoſt double what it was laſt Year.

NEWBERN (North-Carolina) Nov. 23.

On Monday laſt an Expreſs arrived in Town, to the Hon. Rich-

and Henderſon, Eſq; one of the aſſociate Juſtices of this Province, with an Account of his Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes on his Plantation, being burnt down, by ſome evil minded Perſons; by which a large Quantity of Corn, ſeveral Horſes in his Stables, and other Things of Value, were deſtroyed. They attempted to fire his Dwelling-houſe, but the Fire they had laid for that Purpoſe happily went out. Many Tracks of ſhod Horſes were diſcovered in and about the Yard and Plantation next Morning, by which the moſt violent Suſpicion ariſes of its having been done by the Regulators; who, it is feared, will do much Miſchief in that Part of the Country, before the Hand of Government can be exerted to quell thoſe Gentry. The General Aſſembly meets here on the 30th Inſtant, when, it is thought, the moſt vigorous Meaſures will be purſued to root out, and entirely extirpate, from this Province, that more than ſavage Banditti.

Charles-Town (South-Carolina) Nov. 13.

Sunday laſt arrived here, under Jury Maſts, his Majeſty's Frigate Carysfort, Capt. Hay, from Penſacola, where ſhe lately carried from England Peter Cheſter, Eſq; the new Governor of Weſt Florida, and his Family. On her Paſſage hither, ſhe had the Misfortune to run aſhore on the Martiers, off Cape Florida, and was in great Danger of being entirely loſt, but by cutting away her Maſts, throwing all her Guns overboard, except two, as alſo her Anchors and Cables, ſhe got off.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 20.

We learn from Norfolk, that laſt Week they had the good Fortune to detect a Gang of Thieves and Houſebreakers, that have infeſted that Borough and Neighbourhood theſe many Years paſt, to the unſpeakable Damage of the Merchants, and other People of Property there. Several Houſekeepers, as well as Negroes, are already committed, and Warrants iſſued for apprehending of others. In the Houſe of one of the Perſons committed was found a great Quantity of dry Goods, and wearing Apparel, concealed under the Plank of the Chamber Floor; and the Steps of the Stair leading to the ſame were very ingeniouſly converted into Drawers, in which were found Abundance of Silver Spoons, Rings, Ear-rings, and other Articles of Value, beſides a large Sum of Money. The Garret Room had the Appearance of a Warehouſe, being full of Iron Pots, Blankets, Rugs, Loaves of Sugar, and other bulky Goods, of various Kinds.

BOSTON, *December* 24.

The Expectation of a ſpeedy War leads us to think of the preſent happy Situation Britain is in, with reſpect to the Colonies.---In former Wars they were indebted to the Affections and Purſes of Americans, for any neceſſary Aids in Men and Money.---To procure the former, they will now have the Influence of Commiſſioners, Judges of Admiralty, &c. and for the latter, they have the whole American Revenue to apply to, without any Controul from the People.

Monday Noon, 12 o'Clock.

We this Moment hear, that Captain Dixey arrived at Nantaſket late laſt Evening, in 9 Weeks from London.---Captain Dixey left London the 14th of October, the Downs the 21ſt, and the Land's End the 31ſt. War was not proclaimed when Captain Dixey left England. The greateſt of naval Preparations were ſtill making, and more Ships put into Commiſſion. A new Bounty of £ 3 Sterling, given to Seamen to enter.--- The greateſt Number of Sea Officers perhaps ever known, were at the Levee at St. James's, the 11th of October---many of whom kiſſed the King's Hand on their Appointments.------A very great Squadron were fitting out at Spithead.---Many Cruizers in the Channel, and every Thing has the greateſt Appearance of War.---A Battle has been fought between the Ruſſians and Turks, by which the Fate of the Turkiſh Empire ſeems to be determined.---A ſecond Courier was arrived from Madrid, who brought no favourable Anſwer to the Demands of the Engliſh Court.

The Parliament was to meet the 13th of November; Summonſes being ſent to every Member of both Houſes in the Kingdom, and it was ſuppoſed it would be the fulleſt Houſe ever known.----We hear American Affairs were to come on early in the Seſſion.

His Honour, Lieutenant Governor Hutchinſon, is appointed Commander in Chief of this Province, with a Salary of 1500 £ Sterling a Year.

Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, with a Salary of 300 £ Sterling per Annum.

And the Hon. Thomas Flucker, Eſq; Secretary.

Hon. Benjamin Hollowell, jun. Eſq; appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Board of Cuſtoms (in the Room of the Hon. John Temple, Eſq;) came Paſſenger with Captain Dixey.

George Merſevy, Eſq; is appointed Collector of Piſcataqua, and Robert Hollowell, Eſq; is appointed Comptroller of this Port.

NEW-YORK, *December* 31.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable

JOHN, Earl of DUNMORE,

Captain General, and Governor in Chief, in and over the Colony of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame;

The humble ADDRESS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, beg Leave to return your Lordſhip our moſt hearty Thanks for your Speech; and with Pleaſure congratulate your Lordſhip on your ſafe Arrival in your Government.

The Repreſentatives of the People regard with the higheſt Satisfaction this peculiar Mark of his Majeſty's paternal Attention to the Welfare and Happineſs of this faithful Colony, in the Appointment of a Nobleman of your Lordſhip's diſtinguiſhed Rank and amiable Character affords the moſt pleaſing Proſpect of a happy Adminiſtration.

The favourable Diſpoſition ſhewn by the Inhabitants of this Colony, to renew the Commercial Intercourſe with the Mother Country, will, we truſt, be the Means of effecting a cordial Reconciliation between Great-Britain and the Colonies, ſo neceſſary at all Times for the Security and Preſervation of both; and recommend us to the Favour of our moſt gracious Sovereign.

The violent Proceedings of the Spaniards, in diſpoſſeſſing his Majeſty's Subjects of their Settlement at Fort-Egmont, in Time of profound Peace; and the conſiderable Armaments preparing at Home, afford juſt Cauſe to apprehend that Hoſtilities will enſue: We are therefore affected with the deepeſt Senſe of Gratitude to find, that if a War ſhould happen, your Lordſhip has the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances that this Part of his Majeſty's Dominions will be a principal Object of his Care and Attention.---The neceſſary Meaſures to be taken for its Protection againſt the ſudden Attempts of an Enemy, demand our earlieſt Deliberations.

The other Matters recommended to us, will have our moſt ſerious Conſideration.

The Confidence your Lordſhip places in our Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, the favourable Opinion you have conceived of this Colony, and your Readineſs to promote its Welfare, give us the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure; and we aſſure your Lordſhip, that nothing ſhall be wanting on our Parts, to render your Adminiſtration acceptable to your Royal Maſter, agreeable to yourſelf, and beneficial to the Colony.

Aſſembly-Chamber, *By Order of the General Aſſembly,*
Dec. 18, 1770. JOHN CRUGER, *Speaker.*

His LORDSHIP's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN *you my warmeſt Thanks for your Addreſs. The Aſſurances you give me, that nothing ſhall be wanting on your Parts to render my Adminiſtration acceptable to my Royal Maſter, and beneficial to the Colony, is highly pleaſing to me; it will add the greateſt Weight to my Endeavours for the ſame Purpoſes, and be the ſureſt Means of obtaining ſuch deſirable Ends.*"

Mr. HOLT,

I verily believe that the Principles on which you conduct your Paper will not permit you to refuſe the following a Place in it, which, if you pleaſe to inſert in this Week's Journal, you will oblige a conſiderable Number of your conſtant Readers.

AS Captain M'Dougall has publiſhed a Narrative of Occurrences, that happened between the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly and himſelf, previous to his being deprived of his Liberty; in which is contained a Law Term, that is not frequently made Uſe of, therefore not likely to be generally underſtood, and conſequently liable to be conſtrued to the Prejudice of the *Honourable Member*, who is ſaid to have mentioned it, eſpecially as he is not a Native of the Britiſh Dominions (and the Prejudices of Education are not eaſily overcome.) *In Juſtice to whom*, I here ſend you the beſt Definition that my Leiſure will permit me, at preſent, to procure, and which I take to be quite genuine, and is as follows.

"If a Criminal, indicted of any capital Crime, refuſeth to plead, or put himſelf upon a legal Trial, then, as mute and contumacious, he is preſently to ſuffer the *horrid Puniſhment*, called *Peine Forte et Dure*, or *preſſing to Death*, by extending him on his Back, *naked*, on a Floor, and laying on his Body Iron or Stone, as much, or more than he can bear. The next Day he is to have *three Morſels of Barley Bread, without Drink*, and the third Day he is to have Water, next the Priſon Door (unleſs that ſhould be *running* Water) *without Bread; and this ſhall be his Diet till he dies.* Thus, it is hoped, that when all Circumſtances *are duly conſidered*, and the Puniſhment propoſed is *fully comprehended*, the Gentleman's *Lenity* will not ſuffer any UNMERITED Cenſure, which is the ardent Deſire of a Lover of Juſtice." *S.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

We hear that ANDREW ALLEN, and EDWARD SHIPPEN, junior, Eſquires, were lately appointed Members of the Proprietary and Governor's Council, in this Province.

Laſt Week departed this Life, Mr. HUGH FORBES, of this City, Merchant; a Gentleman much eſteemed for his Integrity, and truly virtuous Deportment in Life.

And on Sunday Morning died Dr. JOHN HODGE (eldeſt Son of Mr. ANDREW HODGE, of this City, Merchant) a young Gentleman much reſpected by all who had the Pleaſure of his Acquaintance, which renders his early Death greatly regretted.

Captain Carliſle, from Antigua, on the 10th of laſt Month, in Lat. 35: 57, Long. 70: 50, ſpoke a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland, with Horſes on board, but the Wind blowing hard, he could not learn the Maſter's Name, or where ſhe was bound; on the 12th, ſpoke another Sloop, Captain Braddock, from Rhode-Iſland, for Dominica, three Days out; and the 25th, he ſpoke with Captain Yorke, from this Port for Carolina, all well.

ARRIVALS.

At Jamaica. Captains Kirkpatrick, and Sunford, from Virginia; Shoals, from New-York; and Captain Somes from Salem.

☞ The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be pleaſed to take Notice, that, agreeable to their Laws, the ELECTION of *Officers*, for the enſuing Year, will be opened at their *Hall*, near Chriſt-Church, To-morrow, being the 4th of January, preciſely at 2 o'Clock P. M. and will be cloſed at 5 o'Clock.

N. B. As only thoſe Members who ſhall have paid up their annual Subſcriptions, will be entitled to *vote*, the Treaſurer will attend at the Time of Election to receive the Arrears due by thoſe, who may not have an Opportunity of calling on him to ſettle before that Time.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Polly, S. Young, from Jamaica. Brig Sally, J. Brown, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Unity, W. Carliſle, Antigua. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Halifax. Schooner William, N. Lawſon, Boſton.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Little Molly, T. Burrows, for Antigua.

CLEARED. Ship Prince of Wales, R. Smith, to Dublin and Liverpool. Ship Sally, W. Keith, Newry. Ship Philadelphia, J. Malcom, Belfaſt. Brig Two Brothers, B. M'Cann, and Brig Nancy, J. Aſhmead, Barbados. Sloop Potowmack, J. Young, Grenades. Sloop Chance, T. Armſtrong, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Nancy, B. Woods, to Virginia.

To be SOLD *by* D. HALL, *at the* NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *in* Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE NEW-YEAR's GIFT, complete, in Six Parts. Compoſed of MEDITATIONS and PRAYERS for every Day in the Week: With DEVOTIONS for the SACRAMENT, LENT, and other Occaſions.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet Philadelphia,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, for the Year 1771. Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Obſervations, An Account of the Raiſing of Silk; and a brief View of the Silk-worm's Life, &c. &c. extracted from the beſt Authors on that Subject; The Method of reeling the Silk; and a plain and ſure Method to raiſe the Italian Mulberry-tree, the beſt Food for Silk-worms. The Genius of America to her Sons; A Morning Hymn; An Evening Hymn; Advice how to live long and happy; ſeveral Receipts from ſome of the beſt Phyſicians, with their Names affixed to them, viz. For ſpitting of Blood; Boils; Burns and Scalds; A Conſumption; Convulſions in Children, &c. A Table of the principal Immerſions and Emerſions of Jupiter's Satellites, with their Apparent Times for the Meridian of Philadelphia; Correct Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent. An exact Tide Table; Wiſe Sayings; Witty Turns; Quakers General Meetings; Courts, Fairs, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Good ALLOWANCE for thoſe that buy to ſell again.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Price* Nine-pence,

THE FRIENDLY INSTRUCTOR; OR, A COMPANION for *Young* LADIES *and Young* GENTLEMEN: In which their Duty to GOD, and their Parents, their Carriage to Superiors and Inferiors, and ſeveral other very uſeful and inſtructive Leſſons, are recommended. In *plain and familiar* DIALOGUES. With a recommendatory PREFACE, by the Reverend Dr. DODDRIDGE. The Seventh Edition.

Philadelphia, January 2, 1771.

ON Saturday Night laſt, the Houſe of Alexander M'Auley, Store-keeper, in Charles-Town Townſhip, Cheſter County, was broke open, and robbed of Twenty-eight Pounds in Caſh; among which were ſeven Half Joes, one Three Pound Bill, Pennſylvania Currency, and about eight Dollars. Whoever takes up the Robber, and ſecures him, with the Money, ſo that the Owner may have it again, and the Perſon convicted thereof, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

§ ALEXANDER M'AULEY.

Philadelphia, Firſt Month 1, 1770.

To be SOLD, on the 11th inſtant,

At the houſe where JOSEPH TROTTER lately dwelt, in Second-ſtreet,

A QUANTITY of ironmongery; amongſt which are, files, coopers adzes and howels, bench and hand vizes, ſmiths ſledges and hammers, croſs cut and whip ſaws, braſs cocks and gimblets, H and HL hinges, and cheſt ditto, locks of different ſorts, iron traces, bricklayers trowels, ſmiths raſps and grindſtones, large ſcale beams, iron pots, kettles and ſkillets, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention.

And on the ſame day will be ſold, at the ſame place, Houſhold GOODS, and kitchen FURNITURE, &c. §

ANY young MAN, of a good character, who writes a good hand, underſtands arithmetic, and is in other reſpects qualified to act as an aſſiſtant in a SCHOOL, may hear of a place by enquiring at the Printers hereof.

N. B. None but ſuch as write a good hand, and can be well recommended for ſobriety and good behaviour, need apply.---Such may have good opportunities for improvement, both in the languages and mathematics, if deſired.---And one capable of teaching the lower Latin authors, being otherwiſe qualified, will be preferred. †

THE CONTRIBUTORS of the Society *for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are deſired to attend their Annual Meeting, on Monday, the Seventh of January, at Five o' Clock in the Evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe.

NEW RICE, Engliſh CORDAGE, from one to three Inches, alſo OZENBRIGS, to be SOLD by MASON and HARTLEY,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry. ¶

Philadelphia, January 1, 1771.

A COMPLEAT CLERK, that can be well recommended, and will give ſecurity for his ſobriety and honeſty, may meet with employ, by applying to

WILLDAY and MONTGOMERY.

Who have for ſale, at their ſtore, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, An aſſortment of felt hats, pepper, Ruſſia ſheeting, boxes of tin plates, milled lead and ſhot, wool cards, allom, roll brimſtone, and a ſmall aſſortment of ſilks; alſo the time of an Engliſh ſervant girl.

Said *Willday* and *Montgomery* have for ſale, at their ſtores, at Chriſtiana Bridge, and at the Head of Elk, A large aſſortment of European and Weſt-India goods, which they will ſell, wholeſale and retail, remarkably low for caſh, or country produce.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 5th of January, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, The unexpired term of a leaſe (being 8 years from the 1ſt day of March next) on a certain meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to the Bank Meeting-houſe, and extending to Water-ſtreet----The Water-ſtreet part of the meſſuage now letts for £ 20 per annum, and the Front-ſtreet part is ſuppoſed may lett for £ 25 per annum. The whole is ſubject to a groundrent of £ 35. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the property of William Kean, ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, *late Sheriff.*

Cheſter County, December 31, 1770.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, a man who calls himſelf Joſeph Lemmon, *and is ſuppoſed to be the ſervant of Hugh Hutchin, of Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county, Eaſt-New-Jerſey, advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No.* 2192, *as he anſwers the deſcription there given. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, by*

¶ JOSEPH THOMAS, *Goaler.*

TWO POUNDS Reward.

WAS loſt the 19th of December laſt, on the road between Philadelphia and Cheſter, a ſmall SILVER WATCH, maker's name Thomas Wagnaffe, No. 5500, capped and jewelled, and the works covered with a third ſilver caſe, upon which alſo is the maker's name. Any perſon who has or may find the ſame, ſhall receive the above reward, upon delivery of the watch to the widow Withy, at Cheſter, or to the Printers hereof; and it is hoped that if it ſhould be offered for ſale, information thereof will be given as above, for which the perſon informing ſhall receive the ſame reward, provided the watch is recovered for the owner. §

RUN away the 11th day of October, from the ſubſcriber, living in Ogle-Town, a NEGROE man, named MOSES, about 22 years of age, a luſty well made fellow; his apparel not known, but took with him a pair of boots; it is ſuppoſed he has got into the Jerſeys, or Baltimore county. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, paid by THOMAS OGLE.

**** Ready money for new and old Books, to be had at William Woodhouſe's, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet.* §

York Goal, December 14, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice, That I, the Subſcriber (now in the Goal of York-Town) intend to make Application, by Way of Petition, to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, the 7th Day of January next, for an Act of General Aſſembly, for the Relief of my Body from Impriſonment.

§ MARTIN BRENNEISE.

TO BE LETT,

By the ſubſcriber, and may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A MERCHANT-MILL, and SAW-MILL adjoining, with 100 *acres of land, in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, diſtant from Cheſter* 20, *and from Wilmington* 10 *miles; the mill-houſe is ſtone and brick, about* 40 *feet ſquare, there is alſo a ſtone addition,* 25 *by* 30 *feet, two pair of mill-ſtones, one French burrs, the other Cologne,* 3 *bolting reels, and hoiſting works, that go by water, the burſt wheels and ſaw-mill frame, were all new* 2 *years laſt June, the dwelling-houſe is ſtone,* 3 *rooms on a floor, the barn is one ſtory ſtone, and a good frame on it (the buildings are all covered with cedar)* 2 *orchards, and about* 10 *acres of meadow, watered out of the head race to the mill, the arable land good. The whole to be lett together or ſeparate, as it may be moſt ſuitable. Any perſon inclinable to take the above premiſes, or any part, may know the terms, by applying, in Philadelphia, to* ELLIS LEWIS, *who has for ſale, a good aſſortment of boulting-cloths, and Cologne mill-ſtones.*

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT WOMAN, who has near 3 Years to ſerve; ſhe can Cook, and do moſt Kinds of Houſe-work: A Place in the Country would be moſt ſuitable for her.

Enquire of the PRINTERS of this Paper. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on the 26th of December, a dark bay horſe, about five or ſix years old, ſhod before, has three white feet, and a dim ſtar in his forehead, paces and trots, but ſeems moſt natural to trot, has no brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JONATHAN ADAMS. ‡

WANTED,

TWO or three young or ſingle Men, COOPERS by Trade, they may depend on conſtant Employment, where Board is lower, and the Price of making Caſk the ſame as in Philadelphia, by HENRY REYNOLDS, at Wilmington, †

New-Caſtle County.

For the Entertainment of the CURIOUS.

A Courſe of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS is propoſed to be exhibited at the College, in this City, this Day, and To-morrow, being the 3d and 4th Inſtant, to begin preciſely at Eleven o' Clock in the Forenoon. This Courſe will be divided into two Lectures, in which, many curious and intereſting Experiments will be exhibited, tending to ſhew the Nature and Properties of Lightning, and how to avoid the Danger of it. And as Electricity is now become a conſiderable Article in the Materia Medica, Directions will be given for the proper Application thereof. "Antonius de Haen, one of the moſt eminent Phyſicians of the preſent Age, after ſix Years uninterrupted Uſe of it, reckons it among the moſt valuable Aſſiſtances of the Medical Art; and expreſly ſays, that though it has often been applied in vain, it has often afforded Relief, where no other Application would have been effectual.*"

All, who deſign to attend theſe Lectures, are requeſted to be furniſhed with Tickets, that no Money may be taken at the Door. Tickets may be had at Mr KINNERSLEY's Houſe, near the College, at *Half a Dollar* for each Lecture. ¶

* *Dr.* PRIESTLEY *on* ELECTRICITY, *P.* 410.

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber, living in Camping-town, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a dark brown Cow, with a white Spot betwixt her Hips, and large Horns. Whoever takes up the ſaid Cow, and ſecures her, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

¶ ANDREW ESHENBACH.

can be secure, if an Exception to the Jurisdiction of the highest Tribunal of the Nation, is to be considered as a Contempt of its Authority. 'Tis the dreadful Condition of a Slave when he is injured to be confined, only to utter his Sense of it by Groans. But 'tis the peculiar Right and Privilege of Freemen, of British Freemen, not only to assert, but to complain of a Violation of their Rights. This is the very Spirit and Genius of our glorious and much envied Constitution; a Constitution, purchased at the Expence of Millions, and the Blood of Thousands. Let not my Friends then be concerned for my present Sufferings, but so far as the Cause of Liberty suffers. For myself, I feel none; and notwithstanding the Sneers of temporizing Sycophants about "my regaining Paradise;" a Goal, for a noble Cause, with a Self-approving Conscience, is, to me, a Paradise, compared to a conscious Baseness, even with all the Smiles of the Great.

For the many Visits I have received from my Friends of all Ranks, I am affected with sincere Gratitude. They may rest assured, that none of their Rights shall be silently resigned, by the Public's most obedient humble Servant,

New-Goal, Dec. 22, 1770. ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Partnership of WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL being expired, those who are indebted to them beyond the Time of Payment, are desired immediately to pay, to prevent Trouble; and those who have any Demands to bring them in to ANDREW CALDWELL, to be adjusted and paid.

NOTWITHSTANDING several School Masters have, of late, pretended to teach Italian Book-keeping, yet those who have had the Misfortune of employing them, have, to their Disappointment, found them intirely ignorant of the Matter; this is therefore to inform all such Persons, as choose to be instructed in Italian Book-keeping after a proper Manner, that they will hear of a Person (by applying to Mr. BROWN, in Second-street, near Spruce-street) thoroughly qualified to teach them, who derives his Knowledge from transacting Business in several Houses, both in Europe and America, and who engages not to ask any Thing for his Trouble, should he fail of perfecting whoever may be intrusted to his Tuition, and rendering them compleatly fit for a Merchant's Office. ¶

THE General CIRCULATING LIBRARY, lately kept in Spruce-street, is now removed to Third-street, three doors below Spruce-street.

This library consists of upwards of one thousand volumes, of the most approved authors, in history, poetry, novels, and other works, both serious and entertaining, among which are some well chosen French authors---Every opportunity additions will be made of the newest and most elegant productions.

Conditions of the library. 1. Yearly subscribers to pay the small sum of Two Dollars, half yearly Ten Shillings, and quarterly Six Shillings; the money to be paid at the time of subscribing. 2. Weekly readers to pay Sixpence per week, and deposite the value of the work, if required. 3. The hire to be paid at the end of the week, as no credit can be given. 4. No person to take out more than one volume at a time, which may be exchanged once a day, if more, to pay in proportion. 5. No person to keep a book longer than four weeks; such as do, to pay One Shilling per week, over the term of 28 days. 6. Any person losing or damaging any book, or volume of any sett of books, shall pay the price annexed in the catalogue, and also what hire is due on it.

N. B. A few new books to be disposed of, catalogues of which to be had at the Library. ¶

LUCY BROWN, and ANN BALL, Sisters, NATIVES of England, lately arrived from Paris, having acquired, by 14 years study, the French language in the politest taste, humbly presume to open a FRENCH SCHOOL, nearly opposite Mr. Israel Pemberton's garden, in Third-street, for the reception of young MISSES, agreeable to the encouragement of several friends; where their utmost care and assiduity will be to teach the pupils, committed to their charge, the proper accent, and true pronounciation. Ladies, who please to favour them with encouragement, may depend on their conduct and diligence, in discharging the Trust reposed in them with fidelity. They also instruct their pupils to weave lace, embroider, and all kinds of needle work, in the most elegant manner. The Hours for French lessons, from eight in the morning to twelve; the remainder of the day will be intirely devoted to the above accomplishments. ¶

WANTED,

A CARPENTER, Wheelwright, Blacksmith, and a Number of Cord-wood Cutters; to whom good Encouragement will be given. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

EDWARD POLE,

Has for SALE, wholesale and retail, for cash only, at his GROCERY STORE, in Front-street, 3 doors above the corner of South-street, and near John Hart's vendue store, Philadelphia,

OLD Jamaica spirits; West-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; Holland geneva; Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, claret, and Frontiniac wines; cordials, anniseed, cinnamon, clove, orange, and all-fours; Coniac brandy, wine bitters; white wine, claret, and cyder vinegar; loaf, lump, and muscovado sugars; melasses; green, bohea, and souchong teas; whole and ground pepper, allspice, race and ground ginger, coffee, chocolate, allom, and brimstone; cheese; saltpetre; pearl barley; French and Carolina Indigo; mustard, by the bottle or pound; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; raisins, currants, prunes, and citron; new rice; Florence oil, lamp oil, starch, Cayenne pepper, spermaceti candles, powder and shot, Lancaster tobacco, Weston's and American snuff, writing and other paper, knives, and flints, &c. &c. &c.

He has also for sale, a quantity of excellent SHRUB.

Sea Stores put up at the shortest notice, and lowest terms, where masters of vessels and others may be supplied with cases, &c.----Shallop-mens bills put up with care.----All orders from town or country will be thankfully received, duly executed, and carefully attended to.

*** Ready money for empty Geneva CASES.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Cæcil county, Maryland, the 18th of December, 1770, an Irish servant man, named JOHN CROWLY, *born in Cork; he is a check weaver by trade, and can weave linen, but is not perfect in that business; is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, something bald on the forehead, and is remarkably grey haired for a person of that age, is a well set fellow; had on a broadcloth coat, a jacket of a light colour, above half worn, a new country cloth ditto, country cloth breeches, have been seated, light coloured yarn stockings, two pair of shoes, one pair new, a half worn wool hat, bound about the edge; likely he will sell some of his clothes, as he has no money, and no doubt change his name. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me*

¶ SAMUEL MILLER.

CAME to the Plantation of Simon Addis, in Upper Makefield, in Bucks County, some Time in August last, four white SHEEP, and one black. The Owner coming, and describing the Marks, proving his Property, and paying Cost, may have them again. SIMON ADDIS. ¶

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE.

WANTED, *Several sums of money on approved security---Boys to go apprentices to different trades----A good House, situate in Market or Second-streets, near the center of the city.*

A MAN and his WIFE, who understand the business of a farm, who are sober and industrious, and have a small stock of cattle, may be furnished with an excellent plantation, on advantageous terms of improvement; if the Man understands ditching and draining of meadow, and burning of lime, it will be much to his advantage.

To be SOLD, *Several Negroes, both Men and Women, amongst which are a Tanner and Bricklayer.----Two years of an English servant Man's time, is a good Nailor, and understands Smiths work in general.----Two valuable Plantations, in Cumberland county, about 17 miles from Carlisle.---A piece of woodland, within one mile of Burlington, containing 14 acres.----Several Houses in the city, and district of Southwark.---A Plantation in the Northern Liberties, near the seat of Thomas Lawrence, Esq; containing 41 acres 10 perches, with improvements, near half is woodland.*

To be LETT, *Eighty acres of Land, with improvements, within four miles of this city, on which are several quarries, two orchards, and about five acres of meadow.*

To be SOLD or LETT, on groundrent for ever, *A Lot, containing on Front-street, 35 feet 6 inches, and on Union-street, 82 feet, with the use of a four feet alley into Union-street.*

To be SOLD or LETT, *The House in which the Intelligencer now lives, the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets; where further particulars may be known, and the Public's favours in encouraging so useful an Office, shall ever be esteemed, by their assured friend,*

December 28. WILLIAM IBISON, *Broker.*

Just published, and to be sold by WILLIAM EVITT, at his Printing-office, the Sign of the Bible-in-Heart, in Strawberry-alley, opposite the Bull's-head,

THE UNIVERSAL and POOR ROBIN'S ALMANACKS, for the year 1771. It is needless to say any thing in recommendation of *these almanacks, as they are universally approved of.* At the same place may be had, just published also, The GENTLEMAN and CITIZEN'S POCKET ALMANACK, for 1771.---This almanack contains treble the quantity of any other pocket almanack printed in this place, and is filled with a greater variety of useful lists, tables, &c. &c. &c. than any other almanack printed in America. Of said EVITT may be had, Bibles, testaments, spelling-books, primers, battledores, writing paper, best black ink, &c. likewise a few patent medicines; Dr. Bolderson's *never failing* worm cakes-----This medicine has really wrought wonders, both in Europe and America, by relieving children when at death's door. At the above place may be had, at the *most reasonable rates*, good knit and plain stockings, a variety of handkerchiefs; meal, sand, puneh, and other sieves; floor, hearth, dusting, and other brushes; hard soap, candles, sugar, coffee, chocolate; best Rhode-Island onions; pins, by the pound, ounce, and likewise in papers; mackrel, &c. &c. with several other things. A small assortment of very entertaining books are just come to hand. Said EVITT prints advertisements, &c. at *two hours notice.*

N. B. He gives ready money for clean linen rags, and good goose quills.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, a small red cow, with a white face, legs and belly. The owner of said cow is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES WRIGHT.

N. B. Said cow has been seen on an island in Susquehanna River, for three months before she came to my plantation. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of Thomas David, of Lower Merion, Philadelphia County, some Time ago, a red and white pied COW, branded on the Horn, J. Boltan. The Owner is desired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ELLIN ROBERTS. *

To be LETT for a term of years, and may be entered on the 25th of March next, by the subscriber, on the premises,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, on Great Elk Creek, New-London township, Chester county, on a never failing stream of water, within 9 miles of the Head of Elk, and 11 miles of Christiana Bridge, has 1 pair of Cologne, and 1 pair of callico mill-stones of the best kind, with screen, fan, and boulting-mills, compleat, for manufacturing flour.---- And a plantation, in which may be put 40 acres of wheat yearly, whereon is about 15 acres of meadow, with a dwelling house, barn, stables, and other conveniencies. For terms, apply to ROBERT WILKIN. ⊖

New-Castle county, December 24, 1770.

WHEREAS Mary, the wife of Bryon Deley, hath eloped from her said husband; this is to forewarn any person from harbouring or employing her the said Mary, and all persons are forbid to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, as witness my hand,

¶ BRYON DELEY.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 9th of December, 1770, from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, an Irish servant woman, named Mary Proctor, of a middle stature, about 25 years of age, black haired, talks a little on the brogue, is full of impudence, loves strong liquor, and will get drunk, when she has an opportunity; she is a good seamstress, and professes to be a mantua-maker; had on, and took with her, an old blue bonnet, red silk handkerchief, redish calicoe gown, white linen apron, a mixed lincey petticoat, a plad ditto, and flat heeled shoes; she says she was born in the city of Cork, in Ireland, and came from thence about a year or two ago, but it is supposed she has been longer in this country; she has been acquainted with both the Workhouse and Barracks in Philadelphia, and is of a very ordinary conduct. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures her, so that I may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me WILLIAM STERRITT.

N. B. She may change her name, and also her clothes. §

WAS obtained, the 3d of December, 1770, by way of barter, Two HORSES, 15 hands high, since suspected to be stolen; if any person can prove their property, they may have them again, on paying costs and charges, by applying in Brandywine, New-Castle county, to me

¶ GEORGE ROBINSON.

WANTED,

FOR an *Apprentice to a MERCHANT, a Lad, who can be well recommended, writes a good Hand, and understands Arithmetic. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday, the 4th day of January, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, A certain lot, or piece of ground, having 3 frame tenements, and a kitchen, erected thereon, situate on the west side of Fourth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 21 feet, and in depth 198 feet; bounded eastward by Fourth-street aforesaid, northward by ground late of Mordecai Yarnall, and westward and southward by ground of William Hinton; subject to a groundrent of £5 5 0, Pennsylvania currency, per annum; late the estate of Henry Hainey, seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 7th of January, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of the Widow Cummings, at Schuylkill Falls, A certain messuage, and plantation, or tract of land, situate in Roxburgh township, containing 105 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by a road leading from Vanderen's Mill to Germantown, by the line of the Northern Liberties, and by land of Israel Pemberton, and John Vanderen; late the estate of William Morgan deceased, seized and taken in execution by Joseph Redman, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by JUDAH FOULKE, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Benjamin Armitage, in Bristol township, A certain stone messuage, and plantation, or tract of land, situate in Abington township, containing 50 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by lands of Edward Doyle, Aaron Lockhart, John Roberts, and others; late the estate of Jacob Ceffing, seized and taken in execution by Joseph Redman, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by JUDAH FOULKE, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 23d of January, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of South or Cedar-street, and east side of Front-street, in the District of Southwark, containing in breadth, on Front-street, 40 feet, and in depth, on Cedar-street, 51 feet, having two three story messuages, one 22 feet front on Front-street, and 35 feet deep, the other 18 feet front on Front-street, and 35 feet on Cedar-street, erected thereon; bounded eastward by ground of Alexander Alexander, southward by ground of James Ross, westward by Front-street aforesaid, and northward by Cedar-street aforesaid; subject to a groundrent of Four Pounds sterling per annum; late the estate of John Hart, seized and taken in execution by Joseph Redman, Esq; late Sheriff, and to be sold by JUDAH FOULKE, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas James, in Swedes-Borough, all that valuable plantation of 126 acres of excellent land, situate in the township of Woolwich, adjoining the lands of Wolla Peterson and George Avis's. And also one lot of land, situate in Swedes-Borough, containing three quarters of an acre, be the same more or less, with a good new frame dwelling-house thereon, now in the tenure of Robert Brown; the whole late the property of James James, seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the 21st day of February next, at the dwelling-house of Jeremiah Chew, a valuable plantation, and tract of 169 acres of excellent land, with a commodious new frame dwelling-house thereon, situate on the North Branch of Timber-Creek, adjoining lands of John Hider, John Huntsingar, and others; late the property of Richard Price, seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff.

N. B. Time will be given for the payment of the money.

Coarse & fine SEINE TWINE,

To be SOLD, by

EMANUEL WOODBY,

In WATER-STREET, a few Doors below CHESTNUT-STREET, and near the TUN TAVERN. †

ALL Persons, indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL HASTINGS, late of this City, Plaisterer, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those, that have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled, by SUSANNA HASTINGS, Administratrix.

CHOICE old Barbados spirit, Barbados and Grenada rum, Muscovado sugar, Madeira wine, cocoa, coffee, Irish beef, and a few boxes spermaceti candles, to be sold by GEORGE MEADE, and Company, at their store, beyond the Drawbridge. *T.b.c. 2 M.*

Newbern, North-Carolina, October 22, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice to any Person or Persons, who have demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GREEN, of Newbern, deceased, that they are desired to send in their Accompts, properly attested, as the Law directs in such Cases, to John M'Kinley, in Wilmington, who will forward them by the first Conveyance, so that the whole Demands against the Estate may be properly adjusted and paid by SUSANNA GREEN, and WILLIAM WILTON, Administrators. ¶ 6 W.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 9th of this instant December, from the subscriber, living in Cæcil county, Maryland, about 3 miles from Elisha Hughes's, two Irish servant men, one named John Quelch, *about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his black hair, has a large nose, and is an ill looking fellow; had on, when he went away, a blue surtout coat, with mohair buttons, buckskin breeches, short lappelled buckskin jacket, Russia sheeting shirt, blue and white cotton stockings, good shoes, with buckles not fellows, and a half-worn beaver hat; he is a leather-dresser and breeches-maker by trade.----The other, named* John Meahan, *by trade a leather-dresser, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, smooth faced, wears his black hair, and well limbed; had on, when he went away, a dark grey short coat, with two pieces in the back of it, lined with striped linsey, an old whitish jacket, Russia sheeting shirt, good buckskin breeches, with strings in the knees, coarse dark grey stockings, soaled shoes, one of them ripped in the side of the quarter, an old wool hat, with one cock in it, stitched with thread. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall have Twenty Shillings for each, if taken within 20 miles of home; or the above reward, if 40 miles, and reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ JACOB LEMMON.

N. B. Masters of vessels are forbid to take them off at their peril.

RUN away last night, from the subscriber, living at Bladensburg, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, an indented servant man, named Thomas Bevan, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and about 25 years of age, wears his own hair, which is rather short, of a dark colour, and inclinable to curl, is of a pale complexion, and a little pitted with the small-pox; had on and took with him, a suit of mixed colour broadcloth cloaths, trimmed with basket buttons, a light coloured bearskin coat, with flat metal buttons, a lead coloured drugget jacket and breeches (the jacket short and double breasted) dark blue silk knit breeches, lined with brown holland, a striped jacket of silk damascus, a new castor hat, a pair of single channelled boots, with silver boot buckles, and a pair of plated spurs, and sundry other wearing apparel, not particularly known.---He also took with him, a small bay horse, branded on the near shoulder B; he was seen riding into Philadelphia about the 20th inst. Whoever takes up the said servant, or secures him, so that he and the horse may be had again, shall receive Three Pounds reward, by applying to John Ross, or James Maccubbin, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

¶ JAMES MILLER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off at their peril. *November 27, 1770.*

BOULTING CLOTHS,

OF an excellent Quality, consisting of superfine, fine, middling and coarse, just imported, and to be sold by ELISABETH THOMAS, at her House, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

January 10, 1771. NUMB. 2194.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PUBLIC.

AS I have been arraigned before your reſpectable Tribunal, *and charged with an Offence, which, if ſupported, muſt render me infamous in the Eyes of every honeſt Man, I beg Leave to make my Defence in as public a Manner as the Charge againſt me was exhibited. My accuſers, it is true, are Men of* uncommon Magnitude; *but great Names and* lucrative Places *are, of themſelves, no Recommendations at your Bar. There, I am confident, an upright Man, though "* unplaced *and* unpenſioned," *will have as fair a Chance for an* equitable *and* impartial *Deciſion of his Cauſe as the moſt* abject Courtier, *and* upſtart Placeman. *Senſible of the Truth of theſe Obſervations, I am encouraged to appear before you, and make ſuch a Defence, as, I am conſcious, will* acquit *me in the Opinion of every candid Reader. For this Purpoſe, therefore, I now publiſh the following Narrative, which contains an honeſt and* faithful Account *of the Part I acted relative to the obtaining of Lands in the Manor of* Lowther. *It is ſubſcribed by a Man of Reputation, who is ever willing and ready openly to appear in the Cauſe of Truth and Juſtice. This Narrative being ſufficient of itſelf, I truſt, to vindicate my Conduct reſpecting the taking up Lands in the Manor of* Lowther, *I ſhall, in the Newspapers of next Week, make a few Remarks on that Part of my Advertiſers Charge againſt me reſpecting the Manor of* Muncy, *wherein I hold, by a fair and equitable Purchaſe, a conſiderable Tract of Land, which my Accuſers will find I am determined to defend; not doubting but the Verdict of a Jury, whenever they dare appeal to the Laws, will not only confirm me in my Property, but ſhew the World the Injuſtice of their Attempt to injure my Reputation.*

SAMUEL WALLIS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1771.

Baltimore County, Dec. 28, 1770.

IN the *Pennſylvania Gazette*, of the 13th Inſtant, I read an Advertiſement, ſubſcribed by *James Tilghman*, Secretary of the Land-office, and *John Lukens*, Surveyor-General *(two of the Proprietary Land-officers of Pennſylvania)* in which *Samuel Wallis* is accuſed "of fraudulently making Surveys, "and impoſing them upon the Proprietary Officers, and "thereby had obtained Returns of Surveys, and taken up Lands "within the Proprietaries Manor of *Lowther*, as common unappropriated Lands; which he had ſince been obliged to give up." As a Charge of this Nature muſt deeply wound the Reputation of *S. Wallis*, I think it my Duty, at his Requeſt, to lay before the Public the following Narrative.

In *May* 1767, in order to diſcover, and take up ſuch vacant Lands as I could ſell hereafter to Advantage, I took a Journey to the Frontiers of *Pennſylvania*. During my Stay on the Frontiers, I ſent, at different Times, to *Philadelphia*, ſeveral Applications, which, at my Inſtance, were entered in the Land-office for my Benefit. Amongſt theſe Entries were fifteen for three hundred Acres of Land each, bearing Date, in the Secretary's Office, the 22d and 25th of *June*, 1767, and numbered 3930, 3931, 3932, 3933, 3934, 3935, 3936, 3937, 3938, 3939, 3940, 3941, 3942, 4001, and 4002, and ſituate at the Foot of *Tuſſey*'s Mountain, and to the North-eaſt of the Place where *Bet. Tuſſey* formerly lived, in *Cumberland* County. In a ſhort Time after the Orders of Survey on thoſe Entries were ſent to the Deputy-ſurveyor, I diſcovered that the Lands, for which thoſe Orders were intended, were either taken up by Virtue of prior Orders, or ſo very bad, that they were not worth further Notice. I reſolved, therefore, to reſt contented under this Diſappointment, and put up with the Loſs of the Entrance-money.

Some Time afterwards, I was ſent for by ſome Gentlemen, called Proprietary Officers, who enquired of me, whether the above-noted Orders of Survey were my Property------I informed them they were. On this Information, they thus addreſſed me: "If you will engage, Sir, *to preſerve Secrecy*, and upon your *Word of Honour* never to mention *our Names*, we will propoſe a Meaſure to you, which, if carried into Execution, will be greatly to the *Emolument* of us all." After a ſhort Pauſe, I deſired to hear their Propoſals, engaging, at the ſame Time, whether I approved them or not, I would never mention *their Names*. Having entered into this Engagement, they informed me, that they had a valuable Parcel of Land ſurveyed at a ſmall Diſtance from the Spot, where my Orders were originally intended to be laid, but that they had not Orders of Survey to cover the Lands with; that my Orders would ſuit *admirably well*; and if I would be ſatisfied to enter into a Copartnerſhip with them, they would receive me with Pleaſure, and have the Land immediately returned on my Orders. Without further Invitation, I accepted their Propoſals; and as Intereſt, I muſt confeſs, was my leading Motive, I flattered myſelf a Title to Lands, obtained by the Aſſiſtance of *Proprietary Officers*, would be as valid and legal, as if the General Aſſembly had paſſed a *Statute* to confirm them to me; and accordingly made my Bargain with them, as ſoon as poſſible, upon the following Terms.

Firſt, That the whole Buſineſs in taking out the Patents, *&c.* ſhould be devolved upon me, or ſome truſty Perſon of my Appointment; and that their Names ſhould not be made uſe of upon any Occaſion.

Second, That for thus executing the whole Buſineſs, by myſelf or Agent, and my having ſupplied the Partnerſhip with thoſe *precious* Orders of Survey, mentioned above, I ſhould be exempted from the Payment of my Part of ſuch Monies, as might be neceſſarily expended in tranſacting the Buſineſs.

Third, That my Partners were to bear each his proportionable Share of contingent Expences, and to ſupply me with the Caſh, which might be wanted to pay the Purchaſe Money.

Fourth, That as ſoon as Patents were obtained for the Lands, I ſhould proceed to ſell them for the moſt Money that could be got, and that the Money, as it was received, ſhould be divided amongſt us, Share and Share alike.

The Terms of our Buſineſs being agreed on, we ſhook Hands, and wiſhed each other *Succeſs*. The Returns of Survey were ſoon prepared, and delivered to me to be returned into the Surveyor-General's Office.

Pondering on the Meaſures neceſſary to be taken, in order to execute this Buſineſs with *Convenience* to myſelf, and *Advantage* to the Company, I conſidered I was a Stranger in *Philadelphia*, and had no Connexions there, and that I was not ſo well acquainted with the Forms of Buſineſs made uſe of in the Land-Office of *Pennſylvania*, as would be perhaps neceſſary upon this Occaſion. I therefore judged it moſt prudent to appoint (if he would conſent) *Samuel Wallis* to execute the Buſineſs.---I applied to him accordingly, conferred with him on the Subject, and earneſtly requeſted him to officiate for me.---He aſked me where the Lands were ſituated, and of what Quality they were? I told him I had not ſeen them, but was informed by my Partners (whoſe Names I could not in Honour make known) they were very valuable, and lay at a ſmall Diſtance from the Spot where my Orders were intended originally to lay; and that I thought *great Confidence* might be repoſed in *their Judgment and Veracity*------He ſaid he would conſider of the Matter, and acquaint me whether he could conveniently undertake it or not.

Shortly afterwards I waited on him for his Anſwer. He then informed me, he had deliberated on my Propoſal, and would accept my Offer, provided it would be agreeable to the Company that he ſhould take out Patents for the Land in his own Name, hold them as a Security for a Debt I had long owed him, and might have the Liberty to diſpoſe of ſuch a Part of the Land as would pay him that Debt, and then convey the Reſidue to the Company. Theſe Requiſitions of *S. Wallis*, I communicated to my Partners, and informed them of the Amount of the Debt due to him from me. After mature Conſideration, they conſented to his Appointment, and Conveyances were executed by the different People, in whoſe Names the Orders were iſſued, to *S. Wallis*; Part of which, in the Summer 1768, were delivered to him, with a Sum of Money to defray the Expences of patenting, *&c.* In *October* following, *S. Wallis* acquainted me that he had expended our Money agreeable to my Inſtructions, and had obtained Patents for three Tracts of our Land, which he would be glad to have Liberty to ſell, as he really ſtood in Need of the Caſh I owed him. I acquainted my Partners with his Requeſt, who objected to the Sale of the three Tracts, until the whole was patented. Altercations then aroſe about *S. Wallis*'s Right of ſelling to pay himſelf the Debt, before Patents were obtained for the whole. My Partners contended that he ought not, but *S. Wallis* claimed it as a Right, unleſs they would immediately advance ſuch further Sums of Money as would enable him to patent the Reſidue of the Land. Theſe Altercations induced *S. Wallis* to make ſo ſtrict an Enquiry after the *Quality* and *Situation* of the Land, as alarmed my Partners, and frightened them into a Confeſſion that they were in one of the Proprietaries Manors, commonly called the Manor of *Lowther*. At this Confeſſion I was a good Deal *aſtoniſhed*, it being the firſt Time I ever heard they were ſituate in the Manor of *Lowther*, having always underſtood they lay at the Foot of *Tuſſey*'s Mountain, agreeable to the Tenor of my Orders of Survey. This *Deception* put us into great Confuſion. I was fearful Diſputes might ariſe reſpecting the Validity of a Title, which I thought before as valid as an Act of Parliament could make it; and *S. Wallis* complained it was exceeding *ill Treatment* to lead him *Blindfold* into a Meaſure, which might hereafter ſubject him to *Cenſure*, and affect him in his *own Affairs* with the Proprietary Officers, and therefore declined having further to do in the Matter, till he was convinced of the Validity of the Title---his Debt effectually ſecured to him, in caſe we ſhould be obliged to ſurrender the Lands--and Aſſurances given him his Character ſhould be defended, in caſe he ſhould be charged, in future, with having impoſed upon the Proprietary Officers. I waited on my Partners, communicated *S. Wallis*'s Reſolutions to them, and gave my own Sentiments in the Matter. They appeared much *confuſed*, and after having recovered themſelves, being profoundly ſkilled in Diſſimulation, they put the beſt Face they could upon the Affair, and made uſe of a Variety of Arguments to reconcile me, and get me to prevail with *S. Wallis* to proſecute the Buſineſs. At their Inſtance, I deſired *S. Wallis* (at the Expence of the Company) to apply to Counſel for their Opinion on the Validity of the Title; and after he had done this, to let me know what Security he required for any Riſk he might run, in future, relative to his Intereſt and Character. This he engaged to do, and in about a Week I waited on him for his Anſwer, when he informed me, that agreeable to my Deſire, he had adviſed with ſeveral eminent Gentlemen of the Law, who had given it as their Opinion, "That the Lands might be held under our Title; and that if he continued to have any Thing further to do in the Buſineſs, he ſhould expect my Partners, or ſome of them, would jointly with me execute a Bond to him as a Security for the Debt due from me; and that he ſhould be furniſhed with a Draught of the Land, together with a Certificate from under the Hand of the Surveyor, who had actually ſurveyed it, ſetting forth its Situation, with its Boundaries, in the cleareſt Manner. Theſe Propoſals my Partners conſented to with Reluctance, and ſent him the Security for my Debt, which he required, together with the proper Draught and Certificate---but as the Draught, with the whole of the Certificate, is too large to inſert here, I ſhall, therefore, furniſh my Readers with ſuch a Part of the Certificate, as, I think, will be neceſſary to prove, that the Charge of Secretary *Tilghman*, and the Surveyor-General, is without Foundation.

Underneath the Draught, the Certificate ſtands thus:

"THE above is a Draught of fifteen Tracts of Land, ſituate about ſixty Miles eaſtward of the Foot of *Tuſſey*'s Mountain, on the Weſt Side of the River *Saſquehanna*, and on *Conedogwainet* and *Yellow Breeches* Creeks, including a Tract or Parcel of Land, commonly called and known by the Name of the Manor of *Lowther*, in the County of *Cumberland*, and Province of *Pennſylvania*, and are deſcribed as follows, *viz.*

"One Tract ſurveyed the 14th Day of *October*, 1767, for *Mary Worthington*, in Purſuance of an Order---No. 3930, dated the 22d Day of *June*, 1767, beginning at a marked Aſh, in a Corner of *Mary Johns*'s and *Daniel Anderſon*'s Land, and being the north-weſterly Corner of Lot No. 2, in a Proprietary Survey of the Manor of *Lowther*, and running thence S. 12 Deg. and an Half E. 256 Perches, by Land of *Mary Johns*, to a marked Black Oak, in a Corner of *James Johns*'s Land, and a Corner of Lot No. 16, in the Survey of the ſaid Manor; thence by *James Johns*, S. 13 Deg. W. 81 Perches and an Half, to a marked White Oak, in a Corner of *Charles Gilbert*'s Land, and a Corner of Lot No. 15, in the Survey of the ſaid Manor; thence by *Charles Gilbert*, W. 113 Perches, to a marked Hickory, in a Corner of *Henry Stump*'s Land, and the Weſt Corner of the aforeſaid Lot, No. 15; thence by *Henry Stump*, N. 6 Deg. and a Quarter W. 171 Perches, to a marked Black Oak, ſtanding on the great Road which leads from *Harris*'s Ferry to *Carliſle*, and in a Corner of Lot No. 22, in the Survey of the ſaid Manor; thence partly by *Henry Stump*, and partly by *Jacob Botts*'s Land, N. 15 Deg. and an Half W. 204 Perches, to a marked Elm, ſtanding on the Side of *Conedogwainet* Creek, in a Corner of *Jacob Botts*'s and *Charles Anderſon*'s Land, and in a Corner of Lot No. 21, in the Survey of the ſaid Manor; thence by *Charles Anderſon*'s, N. 56 Deg. E. 74 Perches, to a marked Elm, ſtanding on the Side of *Conedogwainet* Creek, in a Corner of Lots 19 and 20, in the Survey of the ſaid Manor; and thence S. 48 Deg. E. 118 Perches and an Half, to the Place of beginning, containing 296 Acres and 3 Quarters, and the uſual Allowances of 6 Acres per Cent. for Roads, *&c.*"

The other 14 Surveys are deſcribed in the Certificate, one after another, in the like Manner, and ſigned at the Bottom thus:

"*Surveyed by* ROBERT M'KENZIE,
Deputy-Surveyor to RICHARD TEA."

Matters being thus ſettled, *S. Wallis* appeared to be much better ſatisfied----But my Partners being backward in advancing a proper Supply of Caſh, nothing further was done in them until *March* 1770, when *S. Wallis* was furniſhed with a further Sum of Money, and deſired to procure Patents for five Tracts more of our Land, and to diſpoſe of as much immediately as would pay him the Debt I owed. In Conſequence of thoſe Directions, he got Patents for the other five Tracts of Land, and ſold a Part of the three Tracts which he firſt patented to a certain *Tobias Hendricks*. The Proprietary Officers in general (ſome of them indeed were Strangers to the Affair) at being informed of this Sale, *affected* to be greatly ſurprized; and the *Gentlemen in particular* who had really formed the *Plot*, *ſtormed* and *raged* in the moſt violent Manner, *exclaimed* againſt *S. Wallis*, and *appeared* to be greatly diſtreſſed that *their Maſters* the Proprietaries ſhould be deprived of ſo valuable a Part of their Eſtate, as the Lands in the Manor of *Lowther*. *S. Wallis* upon hearing *how much* theſe Gentlemen were *diſtreſſed*, immediately applied to me, and inſiſted that ſuch Meaſures ſhould be purſued as would extricate him from any Difficulty which might ariſe. On conſulting my Partners, it was agreed, unanimouſly, that *S. Wallis* ſhould be deſired immediately to releaſe to the Proprietaries all the Lands in the Manor of *Lowther*, for which he had obtained the eight Patents, and that the Company, in Conſideration of this Releaſe, would in a few Days pay him the Debt which I owed.

N. B. It may not be amiſs, on this Occaſion, to give public Notice, that I have ſeveral other Tracts of Land, which I obtained through the ſame Channel (though not exactly on ſimilar Terms) that may, *perhaps*, interfere with ſome other reſerved Manor. If this is really the Caſe, I ſhould be glad to be properly and ſeaſonably adviſed in the Matter.

SAMUEL HARRIS.

ANDREW CALDWELL, and JOSEPH WILSON,
Have imported by the Conolly, from Londonderry, and lateſt veſſels from different parts of Ireland,

A GENERAL aſſortment of yard wide and 7-8ths linen, white and brown ſheetings, 6, 8, and 10 qr. diapers, lawns, cambricks, damaſks, table cloths, &c. &c. They have alſo lately received, by way of New-York, a large aſſortment of woollens, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; printed linens and cottons, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs, a great variety of plain and figured ribbons, ſewing ſilks, womens ſhoes, writing paper, pins, &c. all which they will ſell very cheap for caſh, or on ſhort credit.

BRIGHT and PECHIN,
Have for Sale, on very reaſonable Terms, at their Store in Water-ſtreet, about Midway between Race and Vine-ſtreet,

A LARGE Quantity of very good Carolina Soal Leather, Cotton, Muſcovado Sugar, Beaver, Indigo, Bees-wax, dreſt Deer-ſkins, Anniſeed and Cinnamon Cordials, Country made Mill-ſtones, and a large Quantity of choice Live-oak Ship Timber, &c. &c. ‡

TEN DOLLARS Reward.
(Purchaſed by Doctor BOUCHELL, as he runs)

A PALE Mulattoe man (a ſlave for life) named JOE, but now paſſes by the name of PRINCE ORANGE, and often changes his name; was ſeen in April laſt, at Blackford Town, and worked near that place for ſome weeks; was born at Cambridge, in Dorcheſter county, and ſold in Kent, on Delaware; he is a tall, ſlender, boney fellow, about 30 years old, very talkative when in drink, can read a little, and pretends to be a ſeaman, has a ſmall ſtoop in his ſhoulders, thin face, high noſe, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, is a drunkard, ſwearer, and liar; had on a whitiſh brown country cloth jacket, and a red under jacket. Whoever delivers the ſaid fellow at Mr. WITHERSPOON's, in New-Caſtle county, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 1, 1771. SLUYTER BOUCHELL. ‖3m.

To be SOLD,
By MATTHEW CUNNINGHAM,
At Mrs. *Owen*'s, next door to the Riſing-ſun, in Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of check and printed handkerchiefs, callimancoes, 7-8ths and yard wide checks, cambricks, lawns, Pruſſianas, printed linens, Iriſh linens, Britannia linens, fine chints, black ſilk breeches patterns, nankeens, kentings, womens ſhoes, cinnamon, beſt Hyſon tea, Jamaica SPIRITS, &c. ¶

THE Regency of the city of Durlach, in Germany, take this public method to inform themſelves, whether the two following perſons are alive yet, viz. JOHN GEORGE EYSSENLOHR, a Miniſter's ſon of the ſaid city, who, it is ſaid, came into this country ſome years ago, but of whoſe reſidence nothing has tranſpired; and GOTTLIER WEYDA, alſo of the aboveſaid city of Durlach, who came the ſecond time from Germany to Pennſylvania, with his Siſter, about 16 years ago, and then lived with Mr. John Jager, Tavern-keeper, in Oley, and is reported to have been yet in thoſe parts not long ago; now if the ſaid John George Eyſſenlohr, and Gottlieb Weyda, are living, and will apply to JOHN ROMAN, in Market-ſtreet, they may hear of conſiderable inheritances. And if any perſon knows any thing certain about the death of either, or both of the abovenamed perſons, and will give information thereof to ſaid Roman, it will be gratefully acknowledged.

Said *Roman* ſells, wholeſale and retail, coffee, tea, all ſorts of ſugars, melaſſes, oil, ſpices, woollen and all other ſorts of dry goods, at the moſt reaſonable prices. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GILBERT DEACON, late of this city, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order that they may be adjuſted, by REBECCA DEACON, Executrix, and JOSEPH RUSSELL, Executor. § *Philadelphia, Dec.* 31, 1770.

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By a Veſſel arrived at Cape-Ann, in a ſhort Paſſage from Liſbon; and Captain SYMMES, *arrived at Boſton, from London, we have the following* ADVICES, *viz.*

HAMBURGH, October 6, 1770.

PRIVATE Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d of laſt Month, ſay, that the Ruſſian Fleet that was at Anchor at Lemnos, had quitted that Station, advanced to the Dardanelles, and threw ſeveral Bombs on the Caſtles; that at preſent it only blocks up the Paſſage to ſuch Ships as are bound to Conſtantinople; that it would be very difficult to take the Caſtles, and that to lay Siege to them in Form, they muſt land an Army of 40 or 50,000 Men, provided with every Neceſſary, there being, beſides the ſix Caſtles, freſh Batteries erected in every Diſtance between them. Since the Blockade of the Dardanelles, no more Ships arrive from the White Sea, but the Caravans ſupply that Defect, and carry to Conſtantinople whatever they ſtand in Need of. Nevertheleſs, the Number of Troops that came out of the Otteman Empire is prodigious. Some Hundreds of Deſerters arrive daily at Conſtantinople from the Danube, as alſo whole Families from Beſſarabia, Iſmailow, Kilia, and other Places. There is not as yet the leaſt Appearance of Peace, as the Grand Signor will hear nothing about it, and intends to puſh on the War with all poſſible Vigour.

Warſaw, Oct. 3. When the laſt Expreſs came from the Army of General Panin before Bender, all Things were ready for an Aſſault: So that we are every Moment in Expectation of the News of the taking of that Fortreſs, where there is a Garriſon of 7000 Men. General Bawr, and the Prince de Repnin, have paſſed the Danube with their reſpective Corps, in order to reconnoitre and harraſs the Ottoman Army.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 3. The Ruſſian Squadron has intercepted, for the third Time, all the Proviſions which we expected from Cairo, Cyprus, and the Morea.

A Report prevails here ſince Yeſterday, that a Peace will be concluded in a ſhort Time, and perhaps even before the Winter.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 7. We have juſt received the important News, that the Fortreſs of Bender, after a Siege of 57 Days, ſurrendered to the Ruſſians on the 26th of September laſt.

Warſaw, Oct. 4. Diſcovery has been made of a Plot to burn down this City, for which diabolical Purpoſe Combuſtibles were actually lodged in different Quarters; and the King's Palace would have been deſtroyed the Night before laſt, if, by great good Luck, a lighted Match had not been extinguiſhed, juſt as it was ready to communicate to a Parcel of Gunpowder. Theſe horrid Deſigns have induced General Weymar to cauſe ſtrong Patrols to march along the Streets in the Night, and to place Piquets, with Artillery, in all the Squares and Croſs-ways.

Paris, Oct. 8. The Armament making in the Ports of England begin to diſturb our Nation. Troops are filing off towards our Coaſts, and ſome Steps taking to ſecure Funds, of which we ſhall ſtand in Need, in caſe a Rupture ſhould be unavoidable.

Hamburgh, Oct. 16. Letters from Peterſburgh, of the 29th of September, mention Accounts having been received there, that the Sultan Muſtapha was dethroned, and his Brother Bajazet placed in his Stead.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 18. This Day, in Purſuance of his Majeſty's Pleaſure, the following Flag Officers were promoted, viz.

Hon. John Forbes, Francis Holburne, Eſq; Admirals of the White.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. His Grace the Duke of Bolton, Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Right Hon. George Earl of Northeſk, Right Hon. Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Pye, Eſq; Sir Samuel Corniſh, Bart. Francis Geary, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. Sir William Burnaby, Bart. James Young, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the White.

Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Knight of the Bath, Sir James Douglaſs, Knt. Sir John Bently, Knt. Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Right Hon. George Lord Edgecumbe, Samuel Graves, Eſq; William Parry, Eſq; Hon. Auguſtus Kepple, Rear-Admirals of the Red.

John Amherſt, Eſq; His Royal Highneſs Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, Sir Peter Dennis, Bart. Matthew Buckle, Eſq; Rear-Admirals of the White.

Robert Man, Eſq; Richard Spry, Eſq; Robert Harland, Eſq; Right Hon. Richard Lord Viſcount Howe, Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

LONDON.

October 15. It is certain that the Earl of Chatham's Advice has been aſked and had, concerning the Anſwer from the Court of Madrid. His Lordſhip was requeſted to wait upon the King, or to permit Lord North to wait upon him; for what Reaſon we know not, but neither Occurrence took Place. The Buſineſs itſelf was afterwards communicated to his Lordſhip in Writing, and a written Opinion returned.

We hear that it has been propoſed to our Miniſtry by the Court of Spain, that Falkland's Iſlands, the Matter now in Diſpute, ſhall be evacuated by the preſent Inhabitants, on Condition that the Iſlands be neutralized; that is, to be made no Uſe of by either Power, but to remain in ſuch State as if they had never been diſcovered.

We are informed that an Augmentation of the Army is now abſolutely determined on; and that Orders were ſent to the War Office late on Saturday Night for that Purpoſe.

The following Frigates of War were put into Commiſſion, on Saturday laſt, viz. The Venus Frigate, of 36 Guns, commanded by Captain George Belfour; the Pallas, of 36 Guns, Captain Laforey; the Diana, of 32, Captain Onſlow; and the Juno, of 32 Guns, Captain Stott.

This Morning arrived a Mail from New-York, which was brought by the Harriot Packet, in Twenty-nine Days from New-York to Falmouth.

It is now ſaid to be certain, that a Fleet will ſail for Falkland's Iſlands, under the Command of one Captain Campbell.

Oct. 17. We are told, that it was reſolved to increaſe the Navy, if there had been no Proſpect of a War.-----This Reſolution might have been executed without preſſing.

A Rope-maker in Rotherhithe has lately received Orders from his Correſpondents in America, for Cordage, to the Value of 5000 l. whereas his Orders only amounted to about 500 l. Value, for the two preceding Years.

Private Letters from Madrid mention, that the Spaniſh Nation is at preſent by no Means diſpoſed for a War with England.

A certain diſtinguiſhed Nobleman is ſaid to be at the Court of Madrid *incog.* gaining ſuch Intelligence as it is imagined will prove of infinite Advantage to the Court of Great-Britain, in caſe of a War with Spain.

The following is ſaid to be a Fact. When Mr. Potter left Madrid, he was accompanied by a Meſſenger from that Court, who was to go to London with Diſpatches to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador. They kept together as far as Verſailles, where the Spaniſh Meſſenger ſtopt, to communicate ſome Diſpatches to that Court; after waiting a ſhort Time there, he received an Anſwer from the French Miniſtry, and bidding Mr. Potter adieu, broke off his intended Journey to London, and ſet off immediately back again to Madrid.

Notwithſtanding the Preſſing, and Bounty-money, it is ſaid, there are not yet 8000 Men provided, in all, to man a Fleet of 20 Sail of the Line.

Notwithſtanding all the Reports of a Peace between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Turks, ſhe is determined not to enter into any Treaty till the End of the enſuing Campaign.

Several private Letters ſay, that there has been no general Engagement between the Ruſſian Army and the Forces of the Porte.

By the Ships lately arrived from Bengal and China, we are informed, that the French in the Iſle of Madagaſcar, have erected a Fort upon the very Spot where Captain Avery, the Pirate, built a Houſe, after he had carried away the Mogul's Daughter, and, by his Piracies, had rendered England, his native Country, too warm for him. The French Settlement is in a flouriſhing Condition, and the Garriſon is numerous and ſtrong.

It is now reported, at the Weſt End of the Town, that M. de Choiſeul, the French Miniſter, does not approve of the hoſtile Proceedings of Spain at Falkland Iſland, but yet, is for ſupporting the Honour of the Houſe of Bourbon, at the Expence of the Honour of the Britiſh Crown; and propoſes, that Spain ſhall relinquiſh that Iſland, if Great-Britain will give up her Title to it, and let it remain neutral.

Oct. 18. A ſtrong Report prevails, that the Plague has made its Appearance at Ibrailow, a conſiderable Ruſſian Port, on the Confines of Turkey.

A noble Lord, it is ſaid, has given it as his Advice, not to wait any longer for an Anſwer from the Court of Spain.

So far from the intended Departure to Spain of the Prince Maſſareno, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, his Excellency is in a dying State.

By an authentic Letter from Paris, we are aſſured, that neither the French King nor the Miniſter are for War.

Oct. 19. Letters from Paris, by the laſt French Mail, mention the ſailing of four Men of War from Breſt for the Coaſt of Africa, for the further Protection of their Trade.

A Correſpondent from Paris ſays, "Should a War between Great-Britain and France ſpeedily take Place, what a glorious Opportunity for another Harry the Vth, to reduce the Limits of France to narrower Bounds, Aquitaine, Normandy, and Britanny, being in Arms.

It is very remarkable, that the three Great Powers of Europe, England, Spain, and France, among whom the Wars of this Quarter of the Globe are always engendered, never have their own Dominions made the Seat of them; but while their Quarrels are deluging the Lands of their Neighbours with Blood, ſpreading their Fields with Famine, and filling their Cities with Horror and Confuſion, ſit as quiet in their own Dominions, as if Peace and Concord reigned over the whole World.

Authentic Advice is ſaid to be received, that the Court of Verſailles has actually declined liſtening to any Propoſitions, on the Part of Spain, to break with England.

The Earl of Chatham has ſtrenuouſly adviſed the Miniſtry to demand Hoſtages of the Court of Madrid.

We are informed, that the Queen Man of War, of 94 Guns, and ſome others, are built upon a Conſtruction entirely new, and in ſuch a Manner, that in any Engagement, not one Half of the Lives are likely to be loſt as in former Encounters.

The Scarcity of Money is every where complained of and felt, but no where more than in Paris: The Bankers there are often driven to the utmoſt Extremity for the Want of it, and are afraid of being declared Bankrupts, as it often happens that they are unable to anſwer the moſt trifling Demands with ready Money. The whole Blame of this Misfortune is laid upon the Politics of the Abbe Terray, who ſucceeded laſt Winter to the head Department of the Finances.

Oct. 20. This Morning an Expreſs arrived in Town from Scarborough, with the melancholy News of the Death, on Thurſday laſt, of the moſt noble MARQUIS of GRANBY, Member of Parliament for Cambridge, and Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue.

We hear that a great Man, who a few Years ago was at the Head of Affairs, and whoſe Connections ſtill remain ſo, is become, in Conſequence of Diſeaſe, an Object of the greateſt Compaſſion; ſince, it is ſaid, he has not only loſt the Uſe of his Speech, but of his Faculties alſo.

It was reported with much Confidence, and great Certainty, both laſt Night and this Morning, that Part of the Ruſſian Fleet had paſſed the Dardanelles.

A Correſpondent informs us, that Lord Egmont, who has hitherto been neuter in the national Diſputes, is now endeavouring to bring about a Coalition of Parties; and there is the greateſt Reaſon to believe his Lordſhip will effect this important Buſineſs, being high in the Eſteem, and poſſeſſed of the particular Confidence, of the Chiefs of both Parties.

It is ſaid, that freſh Diſpatches are preparing to be ſent to Madrid, with which Mr. Potter is ſoon to ſet out.

We hear that the greateſt Part of the Miniſtry are for adopting lenient Meaſures with the Court of Spain.

His Majeſty has expreſly commanded, that all the Forts and Garriſons throughout England be diligently ſurveyed with the utmoſt Expedition; in Conſequence of which, the Maſter of the Ordnance will ſet out next Week to Dover, to view the Caſtle and Garriſon there, and other Forts adjacent.

Yeſterday Lord Chatham paid a Viſit to his Majeſty, at the Queen's Palace, where he ſtaid near two Hours.

Lord Holland is at preſent in ſo bad a State of Health, that his Recovery is very doubtful.

It is aſſerted that Mr. Alderman Wilkes, by his Speech in the Court of Common Council, relative to his Remarks on the prodigious Sums expended at Richmond and Kew (which he intimated would have been much better diſpoſed of in Bounties for the Encouragement of Seamen to enter the Service) has given more Offence, in a certain Quarter, than any Circumſtance in all his paſt Conduct.

It is ſaid that a ſtrict Enquiry will be immediately made into the Caſe of Mr. James Cock, a Freeholder of Middleſex, who was lately impreſſed, and put on board a Tender lying off Tower Wharff.

Laſt Night upwards of 40 diſorderly Fellows, who were merry making at an Iriſh Wake in St. Giles's, were ſwept off by a Preſs Gang, and conveyed on board a Tender in the River.

A Letter from Portſmouth mentions, that ſcarce a Day paſſes, but ſome Tenders arrive with impreſſed Men and Volunteers for manning the Fleet there; and that ſeveral of the Ships have already got their full Complement.

The Strength of the Duke of Bedford is ſo far gone, that his Friends ſeem to have very little Hopes of his Recovery. It is a certain Fact that his Grace has not been conſulted on any governmental Matters, for almoſt two Months paſt.

A private Letter from Paris ſays, that Orders have been ſent to Breſt, to equip 12 Men of War of the Line with the utmoſt Expedition.

The following is a Fact:----A few Days ago G----- W------, Eſq; an eminent Merchant in this City, in Converſation with the P-----r, aſked him the following Queſtion; "Well, my Lord, are we to have Peace or War, or what are we to have?"-----To which his Lordſhip replied, "Mr. W------, the Children at the School where my Children are, deſired their Governeſs to aſk Lady N---- the ſame Queſtion."

Letters by the Revenge, Captain Palmer, which arrived on Thurſday in the Downs, from Malaga, in 30 Days, ſay, that the Inhabitants of that Place are every Moment in Expectation of receiving an Account from Madrid, of War being declared againſt England. They further ſay, that a Reinforcement of well-diſciplined Troops have been ſent there; that the Fortifications have been thoroughly repaired, and every Thing done to ſecure the Place from being taken by a ſudden Surprize; that the Governor aſſured the People, that by the laſt Diſpatches received from Madrid, three Men of War and a Frigate were to be ſtationed there, to prevent any Inſults being offered to them.

October 22. A Letter from the Hague, dated the 14th of October, and brought by Saturday's Mails, ſays, that the Count de Noailles has ſucceeded in his Negotiation, and reconciled the Differences between the Courts of Madrid and London.

It is ſaid, that General Conway will be appointed Maſter-General of the Ordnance, in the Room of the late Marquis.

October 23. We hear that a full Board of Admiralty is to be held To-morrow, on Affairs of great Importance, in Conſequence of ſome extraordinary Advices from the Continent.

Few Noblemen ever left the World ſo univerſally or ſo deſervedly regretted, as the Marquis of Granby; and fewer ſtill are the Characters that ſo well ſtand the Teſt of public Inveſtigation; as a Man, he was noble, generous, juſt and honeſt; as a Soldier, abſolute and intrepid; in Politics moderate, open to Conviction, and perfectly diſintereſted; in private Life uncommonly benevolent, affable and eaſy of Acceſs. Scarce any Men are without Foibles; the Marquis had his; but they were ſo few in Number, and ſo harmleſs to Society, that they rather ſeem a neceſſary Kind of Shade, to place his many Virtues in a more ſtriking Light.

It is reported that a Ceſſation of Arms has taken Place between the Ruſſians and Turks.

Sir Charles Knowles has certainly accepted the Czarina's noble Offer to enter into her Service.

The Death of the Marquis of Granby is ſaid, at Scarborough, to have been occaſioned by his taking the celebrated Gout Powder of a foreign Doctor, which operated on him, from the firſt, in the ſame Manner it did on two of the Doctor's Patients at London, who both died ſuddenly, ſoon after they began a Courſe of the Medicines.

An Hundred Pieces of Cannon, Mortars, Bullets, &c. have been embarked at Barcelona for Cadiz, Ferrol, Corunna, Malaga, and Ceuta; beſides two Regiments for the firſt mentioned Place.

Sir William Draper is talked of as the new Commander of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue.

A Cabinet Council was held a few Days ſince, in the Preſence of the French King, when the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at that Court was ſo greatly diſguſted at the Reſult of their Deliberations, that he went away from the Chamber before it was quite up, on finding that the Court of France was not inclined to join in a War.

Sir F------ B------, who came from his Government laſt Autumn, to prefer a perſonal Complaint againſt ſome of the principal Inhabitants of the capital City of the Colony over which he preſided, receives yet the Salary and other Profits of his Appointment, though he can never go back with Safety to himſelf, or Satisfaction to the Public.

October 26. The Public hope, that Care will be taken to inſure the Payment of the Manilla Ranſom, and to procure a Reimburſement of the Expences we have been at, in fitting out Men of War, procuring Seamen, &c. &c.

Sir Charles Knowles, we hear, while he continues in the Czarina's Service, is to have the ſole Direction of the Ruſſian Admiralty; but never to command on any Expedition at Sea.

Yeſterday, about 2 o'Clock, their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and the Duke of Glouceſter, accompanied by Lord Boſton, &c. and a numerous Retinue, landed at Dover.

Oct. 30. The Scheme of a Great Perſonage, with Reſpect to the Diſtribution of Prize Money, will ſoon be laid before the P---y C-----l.

Yeſterday ſeveral Members of the Minority waited on Lord Chatham.

Whatever Intentions, relative to a Rupture, the Court of Spain may have, they cannot at preſent be determined; however it is certain, that the Galeons, which lately ſailed from Old Spain for the South Seas, are equipped with Men and Guns, as in Time of War.

It is expected there will be warm Work in two auguſt Aſſemblies, the approaching Seſſion, on the India and other Affairs.

We are aſſured, from the beſt Authority, that the late Premier expreſſed himſelf laſt Week at New-market to the following Effect: "That a War, he thought, was inevitable; which he owned he was very ſorry for, as neither Party was likely to get any Thing by it, but broken Bones."

All the Troops in Scotland have Orders to begin their March towards Plymouth.

Private Letters from Dublin hint the Dread of an Inſurrection among the People, who now ſeem to be inflamed beyond all Degrees of Forbearance, on Account of the Suſpenſion of ſome of their temporary Laws, and the further Prorogation of their Parliament.

It is ſaid the Gentlemen of the Army intend to wear military Mourning, on Occaſion of the Death of the Marquis of Granby.

Yeſterday twelve more Men of War were put into Commiſſion by the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Report that there would not now be a War, was this Day induſtriouſly propagated on Change.

Our Miniſtry are ſo peremptory in their Demand of the Evacuation of Falkland's Iſland, that the preſent Diſpute with Spain is determined not to be concluded, without this being complied with on their Part.

It is certain that the Court of Spain has been ſoliciting more Powers than one, to take a Share in her preſent Diſpute with Great-Britain, through a miſtaken Notion, that with a little Aſſiſtance, in order to divide the Force of our Arms, ſhe ſhould be able to cope with us.

All Europe are attentive to the preſent Diſpute between our Court, and that of Madrid, and wait with equal Impatience for the Knowledge of the ultimate Determination of the Spaniſh Miniſtry with regard to it. Moſt of the Powers have offered their Intereſt to terminate it, as few wiſh to ſee a Rupture between thoſe two Courts take Place.

The Complaint under which the Duke of B----- labours, is a Paralyſis, which has not only affected his Limbs on one Side, but alſo the Organs of Speech; which renders his Grace, when in the leaſt hurried, wholly unintelligible.

A few Days ſince ſome of Lieutenant Ayſcough's Tars had a Leg of Mutton boiled in Liſbon Wine, with Peaches, in the Room of Turnips.

Nov. 1. We are well informed that the Premier has declared within theſe few Days, that "if he continues to have the Sanction of a great Perſonage, he will go through Stitch with Affairs, and bring them right at laſt, or loſe his Head."

November 3. The S---ch is already formed, we are aſſured, and has been ſhewn by the Premier to ſome of his moſt intimate Friends.

We are aſſured that a Council is ſummoned to meet on Monday next, to take into Conſideration the late Conduct of the Weſtminſter Electors.

They write from Guernſey, that the greateſt naval Preparations are now making in every Sea-port in France, which is confirmed by the Arrival of every Veſſel from France.

It is ſaid that Mr. Calcraft has got underwritten exactly 47,000 l. on the late Marquis of Granby's Life, and that the Sum advanced by him to his Lordſhip, was about 83,000 l. ſo that Mr. C-------'s Loſs by the Marquis's Death, will be 36,000 l.

Yeſterday the Marquis of Rockingham attended the Levee at St. James's, for the firſt Time ſince laſt Winter, and had a Conference with his Majeſty: His Lordſhip was accompanied by Admiral Saunders.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. General Conway was appointed to the Command of the Horſe Guards Blue, in the Room of the late Marquis of Granby.

BOSTON, *December* 29.

Capt. Symmes left Falmouth the 11th *November at which Time War was not declared, but that greater naval Preparations than ever, were making at Portſmouth, and other Places.*

We are informed, by a private Letter from London, of the 27th *of October, "That although Preparations for War continue, yet it is believed Spain will make Satisfaction, and prevent a Rupture.*

Capt. Symmes, on his Paſſage, ſpoke with Capt. Dixey from Cadiz, bound to Marblehead, who informed him, that he ſailed from thence about the 10th *of November, at which time War was not declared.----That the Spaniards were making great naval Preparations, at that, and other Ports in Spain, and had a Fleet of* 12 *or* 15 *Sail of the Line at Cadiz, ready for Sea.*

The Packet for New-York, was not ſailed 11th *of November, but waiting for Diſpatches.*

We hear Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has had the additional Sum of 400 l. Sterling, to the 600 l. granted him annually, until ſome Place offers.

Notwithſtanding the many alarming Articles in the Papers, of War juſt at Hand, we have it from good Authority, that the vigorous Meaſures taken in England will probably cauſe the Continuance of Peace to his Majeſty's Dominions.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

On Monday Evening, the last Day of the Year, the following dreadful and surprising Accident happened at a House in Division-street, in this City. One Hannah Bradshaw (who, on Account of her large Size, robust Appearance, and bold Behaviour, was) commonly known by the Name of Man of War Nance, [said to be about 30 Years of Age, has lived a Dozen Years, or more, in this City, was a healthy likely looking Woman, remarkably industrious, and neat in her Person and Manner of Living---but bore a bad Character, with Respect to Chastity and Sobriety] living in an upper Room, which had no Communication with the Rooms below, occupied by a Family, on the Evening of the 31st of December, she desired a young Woman, who worked for her, and was going home, to come again early the next Morning, and about 7 o'Clock the same Evening, another Acquaintance of her's parted from her, at which Time she seemed to have drank a little too freely. No Person lived with her, and she was generally alone in her Room, close stout. She was neither heard nor seen again till the next Day, when the young Woman came to work, who after knocking and calling, and having waited till past Eleven o'Clock, with the Assistance of the Man who lived below, she got through a back Window into the Room, and opened the Door, when looking within a Screen, which went quite across the Room, and was fitted to reach to the Ceiling, she beheld the Remains of the unhappy Hannah Bradshaw, the most shocking Spectacle imaginable. The Body, or rather the Bones, were lying near the Middle of the Floor, wherein a Hole of about 4 Feet Diameter was burnt quite away, and the Bones lying on the Ground, which was about a Foot beneath that Part of the Floor.---The Flesh was entirely burnt off the Bones of the whole Body and Limbs, except a small Part on the Scull, a little on one of the Shoulders, the lower Part of the right Leg and Foot, which was burnt off at the Small, almost as even as if cut off, and left lying on the Floor; the Stockings burnt as far as the Leg, and no farther; The Bones, some of which were black, and others white, like a Pipe Stem, were so thoroughly burnt, that they might be crumbled to Dust between the Fingers, the Bowels remained unconsumed. One of the Sleepers, which lay under the Shoulder, was burnt almost through: Part of the Head lay on the Planks at the Edge of the Hole, and near it a Candlestick, with Part of a Candle in it, thrown down, but did not appear to have touched the Body, or to have set any Thing on Fire. The Tallow was melted off the Wick, which remained unscorched by the Fire, as also the Screen, which almost touched the Hole. The Leg of a Rush bottomed Chair, and about Half the Bottom were burnt, so far as they were within the Compass of the Hole in the Floor, and no further. The Ceiling of the Room, which was white washed Plaister, was as black as if covered with Lampblack, as also Part of the Walls and Windows, and the Heat had been so great as to extract the Turpentine from the Boards of the Wainscot. After all these Operations, the Fire went entirely out, so that when the Body was found, not a Spark remained. It is extremely surprising, that with such an intense Degree of Heat, as was necessary so entirely to consume the Floor, &c. with the Body, and to calcine the Bones, the Fire should have stopped of itself, without burning the House, or even scorching the Screen, which is hardly conceivable, if the Fire had blazed, and if it did not, it is equally inconceivable, that the Heat should have been so intense. As there was a Chimney in the Room, and a Cellar under Part of the Floor, with which the Fire opened a Communication, it could not have stopped for Want of Air. It is said the Person who was last in Company with this Woman at parting, told her he should see her no more till another Year, little thinking as it was so near, that she would not live to see it, that she was then on the Brink of Eternity, and that before the Morning Light her Soul would be required of her.

Friday last his Majesty's Frigate the Mercury, Captain Keeler, arrived here from England in 10 Weeks, but has brought no late News: Off the Western Islands he fell in with five large Spanish Xebecks, which he imagined were cruizing in that Latitude, as they chased him, but he out-sailed them. The 16th ult. Capt. Keeler spoke the Ship London, Captain Chambers, from this Port for London: Captain Keeler also spoke with a Brig from this Port for Galway, and a Ship from Philadelphia for Londonderry, all well on board each Vessel.

Friday Night the Ship Industry, Captain Shepherdson, arrived here from London, in 11 Weeks: The 20th of December, in Lat. 29, he spoke with Captain Green, from Cadiz for Marblehead, 21 Days out, who informed him, the Spaniards were busily employed in fortifying all their Sea Ports, and that they soon expected to see an English Fleet in Cadiz-Bay; and on the 28th following he fell in with a Sloop, from Philadelphia for St. Eustatia, but did not learn the Captain's Name.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, January 2, 1771.

"As Captain Holden stays a few Hours longer than expected, have an Opportunity of advising you, that I have just received Letters from my Friends in Liverpool, dated November 2, wherein they seem to think there is still a Probability of a War when the Parliament meets. I have some late News-Papers, from which it is conjectured the French will not join the Spaniards, and that the Spaniards will be under the Necessity of making up Matters on the best Terms they can."

On Friday last, at a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, held in this City, for promoting useful Knowledge, the following Gentlemen were chosen Officers for the present Year, viz.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq; L. L. D. President.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esq; SAMUEL RHOADS, Esq; and Dr. THOMAS BOND, Vice-presidents.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Rev. Mr. JOHN EWING, and Mr. ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, Secretaries.

Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, Dr. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, junior, and Dr. ADAM KUHN, Curators.

THOMAS COOMBE, Esq; Treasurer.

At an Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, held the 7th Instant, the following Members of that Corporation were duly elected Managers and Treasurer for the ensuing Year, viz. MANAGERS, Samuel Mifflin, George Morrison, William Morrell, Joseph Stiles, William Heysham, Hugh Bowes, Andrew Caldwell, William Richards, Robert White, Enoch Hobart, Joseph Stout, and Charles Stedman. TREASURER, Peter Reeve.

Captain Scott, from Bristol, on the 14th ult. in Lat. 35: 26, Long. 60, spoke a Sloop from Rhode-Island for Antigua, out 9 Days; 19th, in Lat. 35: 41, spoke a Brig from New-London for St. Christophers, 4 Days out; 25th in Lat. 36: 30, Long. 72: 30, spoke the Schooner Felicity, from Cadiz for Marblehead, out 30 Days; was in Want of Water, which he spared; she had been on Soundings, and blown off for eleven Days.

By Captain Cox, from Pensacola, we learn, that the Inhabitants are exceedingly well pleased with their new Governor, lately arrived there from England; and that Captain Hallock, in a Sloop belonging to Maryland, and Captain Ross, in a Schooner, are both arrived there from New-York, after very tedious Passages. Captain Cox, touched at St. Augustine, where he left the Captains Jauncey, Taylor, Warner, Schermerhorn, and Braiser, belonging to New-York; also two Sloops from New-York, that had not got over the Bar.

Captain Jones, arrived at New-York from Bristol, on the 26th of last Month, in Lat. 38: 29, Long. 70: 55, spoke the Schooner Patience, Captain Collins, of this Place, from New-York for Madeira, all well.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Please to give the following a Place in your Paper, and you will much oblige some of your Customers.

Lancaster, December 24, 1770.

YESTERDAY we had the Pleasure of hearing, for the first Time, the new ORGAN, in the High Dutch Reformed Church of this Place, accompanied with a Variety of vocal Music, composed on the Occasion, which, I may venture to say, not only from my own Experience, but the Approbation of all present, was never equalled in any Place of Worship in this Province, or perhaps upon this Continent. The Organ was made by Mr. DAVID TANNENBERG, of Litiz, a Moravian Town not far from this Place; and I dare venture to assert, is much superior in Workmanship, and Sweetness of Sound, to any made by the late celebrated Mr. FEYERING, who was so justly taken Notice of for his Ingenuity; does great Honour to the Maker; is worth the Attention and Notice of the Curious, who may happen to pass this Way; and will undoubtedly recommend him to all who are desirous of having Works of that Nature.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Hercules, J. Scot, from Bristol. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, from Virginia.

OUTWARDS. Brig Content, W. Price, for Jamaica. Ship Philadelphia Packet, T. Moore, and Brig Patty, R. Hardie, for Lisbon.

CLEARED. Sloop Peggy, G. Shand, to Virginia. Brig Eagle, A. Caine, Killala. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, A. Dyer, and Sloop Sally, T. Alberson, to North-Carolina.

THE Honourable PROPRIETARIES of PENNSYLVANIA, &c. having been pleased, by their Charter of Incorporation, dated November 10, 1769, to appoint the Honourable William Allen, Esq; the Rev. Dr. Francis Alison, the Rev. Mr. Alexander M'Douel, the Rev. Mr. John Ewing, the Rev. Mr. William M'Kennon, the Rev. Mr. Patrick Alison, the Rev. Mr. Matthew Wilson, Doctor Hugh Williamson, Mr. Charles Thomson, Andrew Allen, Esq; Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Mr. James Mease, and John Evans, Esq; Trustees of the Academy of New-Ark, in the County of New-Castle, upon Delaware; the said Trustees, in order to promote the good Ends of their Institution, have chosen the Rev. Thomas Reed, Rector of the Academy, with two Assistants; and are determined to make such Addition of Tutors or Professors, as the Interest of Learning, or the growing State of the Seminary, may require.

A Grammar School was opened, above twenty Years ago, by the Rev. Dr. Alison, a few Miles from New-Ark, in which Neighbourhood it has continued from that Time, with a few Interruptions; about eight Years ago the School was removed to New-Ark, and has been under the Inspection of most of the Gentlemen above named, ever since it was fixed in that Town. The Trustees observe, with Pleasure, that the Number of Pupils is greatly increased within the last four or five Years, whence they flatter themselves, that their Attention to the Institution, and Manner of conducting it, has been acceptable to the Public.

The Trustees do not choose to say much in Favour of the particular Mode of Education, which is pursued in this Seminary, lest they should be suspected of Partiality, as the greater Number of them were educated there, while it was in its infant State; but they can venture to promise, that the most watchful Attention, and zealous Endeavours, shall not be wanting, on their Part, to improve and extend the present Plan of Education, to guard the Morals of Youth, and cause them to be educated with Diligence and Fidelity.

New-Ark is conveniently situated, being five Miles from the navigable Waters of Christiana River, and seven Miles from Elk River, which afford an easy Communication to those, who live either in the Northern or Southern Provinces. The Experience of several Years has given the most satisfactory Proof, that the Situation is very healthy: There have been very few, hardly any, Instances of Sickness, not one Instance of Mortality, among the numerous Youth of this Academy.

The Parents of Children have the utmost Security, that can be desired, for their Morals in this Place: The small Town of New-Ark, which is generally inhabited by sober industrious People, affords no public Amusements, nor any remarkable Instances of Profligacy or Vice, to draw the Attention of Youth, divert them from their Studies, or turn them aside from the Path of Virtue. A Committee of the Trustees are also to have the Academy under their constant Inspection; and they are determined that no Rector, Professor, or Tutor, shall ever be supported in that Seminary, who is not a Man of decent Deportment, and approved Virtue, as well as accurate Learning.

Youth are decently accommodated in the Town for £ 15 per Annum; and such as desire it, may be provided for, on easier Terms, at the Houses of reputable Farmers in the Neighbourhood, many of whom are contiguous.

It is hardly necessary to enumerate the several Branches which are taught in this Academy. The Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with the greatest Accuracy and Precision; and for the Benefit of those, who have not Time to finish a regular Course of Academic Education, proper Persons shall be appointed, to teach such practical Branches of Mathematics, as may be thought necessary to qualify them for immediate Business. The liberal Arts and Sciences shall also be taught, in the most regular Manner, to such Persons, as would dedicate a sufficient Portion of Time to those Studies, which are so well calculated to strengthen and improve the Understanding.

The Trustees will continue to visit the Schools regularly twice a Year; on which Occasions, every Student, who shall appear, on a public Examination, to have finished a regular Course of classical Education, with Sobriety, Industry and Abilities, such also, as appear to be sufficiently acquainted with the other Branches of Learning, that are taught in this Seminary, shall receive proper Testimonials, signed by the Trustees, and authenticated by the Seal of the Corporation. And as the Course of Education is to be determined by the Genius and Industry of the Pupil, and not by the Number of Years that he has studied, the Trustees can readily be excused from recommending any Person, who has not made sufficient Progress in Learning, whence they have Reason to expect, that their Testimonial shall always be considered a good Proof of Literary Merit.

N. B. The Trustees of the Academy of New-Ark are to observe, that their stated Meetings for visiting and examining the Schools, &c. are to be on the second Tuesday in April, and the last Tuesday in September, of which they are not to expect any other Notice. By Order of the Board,

HUGH WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

Just IMPORTED, by

THOMAS SAVADGE,

And to be SOLD, for CASH only,

AN ASSORTMENT of IRONMONGERY, and sundry other ARTICLES, either by the Invoice, or less Quantity, at his House, at Point-Pleasant, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, near Kensington. ¶

THE partnership of NEAVE and HARMAN being dissolved, those persons that are indebted to them, are desired to discharge their accounts; and as there are many who have far exceeded the usual time of credit, they will please to observe, that if they are not speedy in settling their accounts, they will be sued without further notice. 6 *W.*

Madeira and Teneriffe WINES, by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter cask; Jamaica spirits, melasses, coffee, allspice, ginger, and a few dry goods, to be sold by NEAVE, HARMAN, and LEWIS, at their store, the corner of Second and Spruce-streets.

Lately imported, and to be sold, by

SAMUEL and *JOHN MORTON*,

IRISH Beef, in Barrels, and Tierces; a few Firkins of excellent Rose Butter. They likewise have for Sale, some choice Cheshire Cheese, and a general Assortment of 7-eights and Yard wide Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Dowlas. 3 *M.*

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Strasburgh township, Lancaster county, a sorrel HORSE, white mane and tail, paces, and trots sometimes, about 15 hands high, is very remarkable, having a piece torn out of one of his nostrils, about two inches and a half long, has no brand, is about 8 years old. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the owner, or gives notice thereof, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JACOB ESHLEMAN.

THE VOTES of the Honourable House of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, for last Year, are now compleat, and to be sold, by

¶ HENRY MILLER, *Printer, in Second-street.*

WANTED,

A WOMAN of good Character, that is properly qualified to be a House-keeper in a genteel Family. Such a Person, well recommended, and willing to go to live in Maryland, near Baltimore Town, may know the Terms, by applying to JOHN MITCHELL, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premises, on Monday, the 4th of February ensuing,

A VALUABLE Plantation, whereon Lawrence Rice now dwells, lying in West Whiteland Townshiip, Chester County, on the Road leading from Chester to Lancaster, and the new Road to be laid out from Philadelphia to Lancaster runs close by the Door, about 25 Miles from Philadelphia, and 16 from Chester, containing 237 Acres of good Land, more or less, with the usual Allowance for Roads, 20 Acres of Meadow made, and more may be made, Part of it well watered, with a never failing Stream; there is about 150 Acres cleared, and the Woodland well timbered, a good young bearing Orchard, a good Dwelling-house and Kitchen, Spring-house, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houses thereon; the whole in good Repair, and the Title indisputable. The Terms will be made easy to the Purchaser, and published on the Day of Sale. ¶

To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A NEGROE WENCH, about 28 Years of Age; can do most Kinds of House Work. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

STRAYED or stolen, in the Night of the 3d Instant, from Isaac Pearson's, Esq; near Trenton, a sorrel Mare, 12 Years old, near 14 Hands high, neither Brand nor Earmark, has many white Hairs about her Head, is a remarkable heavy well made Mare, and has been used to the Gears; she has a remarkable Lump, the Bigness of a Walnut, on the off Side of her Withers, occasioned by the Collar. Whoever taked up said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges. If stolen, and the Thief brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds, paid by ELISHA LAWRENCE, near Allen's-Town, in East New-Jersey. §

Salisbury township, Lancaster county, January 6, 1771.

RUN away yesterday, from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, named PATRICK MACGUIRE, aged about 21 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, a short light-coloured cloth coat, brown cloth waistcoat, faggathy breeches, blue and white yarn stockings, half worn shoes, old felt hat, and a new tow shirt. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, shall receive the sum of Twenty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL ATLEE. ¶

RUN away, the 4th of this instant January, at night, from the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named JOHN PATTERSON, about 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair, pale complexion, grey eyes; has lately had a large wound on the under side of his right hand, that is not yet entirely healed, which he carries in a sling, the hand is wrapped in red flannel; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a blanket coat, almost new, an old blue broadcloth coat, lappelled, leather breeches, blue woollen stockings, took with him a pair of white knit ribbed worsted stockings, a pair of calfskin shoes, newly soaled and heeltapped, a grey napped jacket, half worn, a black Barcelona handkerchief; he says he served his time, when he came to the country, with one Widow Boggs, in Donegall, Lancaster county, and seems to be well acquainted about Conegocheague, Shippen's-town, the Cove, and Juniata, and pretends to be a distiller. Whoever secures the said servant, so that he may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Doctor JOHN DAVIS. ¶ 6 w.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 2d day of January, 1771, from the subscriber, in Philadelphia, a certain JOHN WEBB, born in Amboy, served part of his time with Gilbert Ash, in New-York, and lately carried on the Joiner's business in this city; he is fond of liquour, dancing and gaming, addicted to lying, and by his misconduct is become a servant; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years of age, fair complexion, light curled hair, fresh coloured, full faced, well set, likely fellow, lost one of his under fore teeth, a great boaster, talks much of his bringing up, and pretends he has something depending in Amboy; had on, and took with him, a new castor hat, a new brown broadcloth coat, a white swanskin jacket, with red spots, ticken breeches, white and check shirts, white neckcloths, marked J. B. It is supposed that he has changed his clothes, or borrowed others, as it was his practice when he was his own master; he has been seen in different dresses in this city, since he went away. Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to me, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH BOLTON.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to carry him off, or harbour him, at their peril. §

FOR DUBLIN,

The BRIGANTINE

CONOLLY,

ROBERT MILLER, Master,

Will sail in ten Days, if Weather permits, having the greatest Part of her Cargoe engaged, and is now loading at the South-side of Market-street Wharff. For Freight or Passage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, and JOSEPH WILSON, or the MASTER, on board. *January 10, 1771.*

WILLIAM EVANS,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he commences Master at his House, in Arch-street, where Mr. Holliday lately lived, to make Gentlemens Clothes, Ladies Mecklenburgh, and all Sorts of riding Dresses, in the most genteel Taste, and newest Fashion. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that will please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being served in the very best Manner, as he flatters himself he will give a general Satisfaction.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Warwick township, on the 4th day of November last, a black MARE, about 11 years old, and about 13 hands and an half high, with a bald face, both her hind feet white, and branded, but the letters unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

‡ JOSEPH DUNGAN, junior.

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, living in Campingtown, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, a dark brown Cow, with a white Spot betwixt her Hips, and large Horns. Whoever takes up the said Cow, and secures her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me

¶ ANDREW ESHENBACH.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Whiteland Township, Chester County, about three Months ago, two Year old HEIFERS, one red, the other brown, and a brindle BULL, about one Year old. The Owner or Owners are desired to come, prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away. JACOB BAUR. ¶

Philadelphia, January 1, 1771.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber, having wrote to *England* for a quantity of the moſt elegant types, and eſtabliſhed a correſpondence in *Great-Britain, Ireland, North-America*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, propoſes to publiſh a News-Paper, upon a *new* and *extenſive* plan; an account of which he begs leave to lay before the public, whoſe patronage and aſſiſtance, in ſo arduous an undertaking, he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to deſerve.

To *inſtruct*, to *amuſe*, and to *be uſeful*, are, or ought to be, the principal objects of the printer of every paper. He, therefore, who undertakes a work of ſo conſiderable a nature, ought to be qualified, ſays a ſenſible man, with an extenſive acquaintance with languages, a great eaſineſs and command of writing and relating things intelligibly, and in few words; he ſhould be able to ſpeak of war both by land and ſea, be well acquainted with geography, with the hiſtory of the times, with the ſeveral intereſts of princes and ſtates, the ſecrets of courts, and the manners and cuſtoms of all nations. Perſons *thus accompliſhed are very rare in America*. Upon *this* account, men of *ſenſe* and *candour* will make great allowances for an *American* printer. The ſubſcriber is very ſenſible that he is, in a great meaſure, unequal to a taſk that requires *ſuch accompliſhments*; but relying on the kind aſſiſtance he hopes to receive from gentlemen of *abilities*, and his own *induſtry*, he flatters himſelf that *his paper* will anſwer the purpoſes for which it is publiſhed.

To make it *extenſively uſeful* and *inſtructing*, he will furniſh his readers with the moſt *ſenſible and approved performances* of writers, on the ſubjects of *divinity, law, phyſic, philoſophy, commerce, hiſtory*, and *politics*. And as our *farmers* and *mechanics* form a *conſiderable* and *reſpectable* body of the people, great pains will be taken to furniſh them with the beſt eſſays on *agriculture*, and every hint that will contribute to the improvement of our *preſent manufactures*, or towards the invention of *new ones*. Thus many who are fond of reading, and cannot afford the expence of purchaſing a library, will be entertained with a great variety at a very *cheap rate*.

Firſt. This paper is intituled, *The Pennſylvania Evening Poſt*, and *General Advertiſer*.

Second. It will be printed in four large folio pages, on an elegant type, and good paper, of *Pennſylvania* manufacture.

Third. It will be publiſhed every *Saturday evening*, and delivered to the ſubſcribers in town and country with *punctuality* and *diſpatch*.

Fourth. Papers wrote by all *parties* and *denominations* will meet with *reception*, provided they are free from *perſonal reflections*. This is a condition the ſubſcriber will *never* recede from.

Fifth. Each ſubſcriber to pay Ten Shillings per year.

Sixth. Advertiſements will be inſerted in a neat and conſpicuous manner, at the uſual price other printers have.

Seventh. The firſt number will be printed as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcriptions are obtained to defray the expence.

N. B. The ſubſcriber intends to furniſh himſelf with the magazines and Engliſh prints of *every kind*, and will inſert extracts from them in his paper.

WILLIAM EVITT.

*** *Subſcriptions are taken in by the printer, at his printing-office, at the ſign of the Bible-in-heart, in Strawberry-alley; William Woodhouſe, book-binder and ſtationer, in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet; at the General Circulating Library, in Third-ſtreet, a few doors below Spruce-ſtreet; Hugh Frazer, merchant, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the Friends Meeting; Cheſter, at the Poſt-office; Wilmington, by Richard Humphries, goldſmith; at Darby, by Aaron Oakford, fuller; by Iſaac Collins, printer, in Burlington; by John Pope, near the ſaid place; and David Potter, merchant, in Cohanſey, New-Jerſey.*

CHARLES and JOHN STARK, Brothers, and natives of Meſſerbacher Hofs, near Rogehauſen, in the Elector Palatine's dominions, came into this country ſix years ago, both at one ſeaſon, but in different veſſels; now, the ſaid Charles Stark having never ſince that time heard any thing of his brother John, he takes this public method to inform him, that he, the ſaid Charles Stark, at preſent lives with Ander Anderſon, at Encobus, in Palatine county, in New-Jerſey; where his brother John may come to ſee him; or, in caſe he ſhould live at too great a diſtance, may let him know, by a letter, the place of his abode. And if any other perſon can and will give information of the ſaid John Stark, to his brother, at the aforementioned place, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, near the Forks of Gunpowder, on the 29th of December laſt, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, viz. JOHN BURNES, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, and has light coloured hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a light coloured frize jacket, the ſleeves of two different colours, the lower part yellow, a blue double-breaſted ditto, a pair of cotton breeches, the knees tied with blue ſtrings, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, felt hat, country made ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and light-blue ribbed worſted ſtockings. The other, named JOHN JOHNSTON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thin viſage, and ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue furtout coat, a red regimental jacket, with yellow facings, one blue under jacket, a pair of old ſhoes, old worſted ſtockings, old leather breeches, much daubed with tar and greaſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, paid by

HERCULES KAMP, and
CHARLES BAKER, junior.

¶

CAME to the Plantation of ANDREW KAFFMAN, in Manor Townſhip, Lancaſter County, the latter End of July or beginning of Auguſt laſt, Eight white SHEEP, amongſt which there is a Ram. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. §

Baltimore county, January 3, 1771.

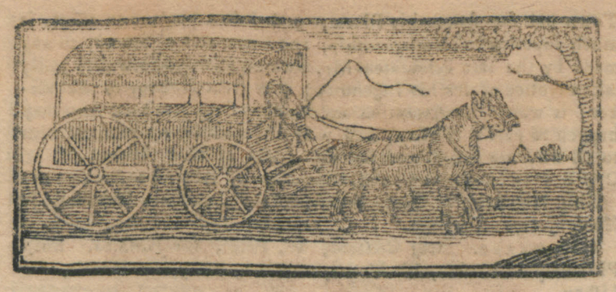
SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bond's Forreſt, Baltimore county, two convict ſervant men, viz. *John Brown*, about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has black hair, large temples, narrow chin, and thick lips, uſed to the ſea, and a great ſwearer: Had on, when he went away, a brown pea jacket, cotton breeches, and ozenbrigs ſhirt.

Abraham Peters, about 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high: Had on, when he went away, a fearnought jacket, country cloth breeches, ozenbrigs ſhirt, and ſays he is a Jew, both ſwarthy complexion. They took with them two mares, two mens ſaddles, and ſundry wearing Apparel, viz. One dark bay mare, 14 hands and 2 inches high, branded on the near buttock with a blotch. The other a ſtrawberry roan, 13 hands and 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock or ſhoulder with a ſingle B, one double breaſted bearſkin coat, one double breaſted red jacket, 5 or 6 white ſhirts, a parcel of womens cloaths, half a dozen ſilver tea ſpoons, one country cloth great coat, with metal buttons, the cape lined with yellow ſhaloon, and a pair of brown country cloth breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid runaways, ſhall receive, if taken in the county, Fifty Shillings for each, and if out of the county, Three Pounds Ten Shillings for each, and Forty Shillings for the mares, paid by

BUCKLER BOND.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, or others, are forbid to carry them off, at their peril. †8W



THE *Driver of the SALEM Stage-Waggon, finding it inconvenient to his paſſengers to ſtop at ſo many places as he has heretofore done, determines for the future to ſet off from the houſe of John Dickenſon, in Salem, every Third-day, exactly at ſun-riſe, and not to ſtop at any place afterwards in Salem, on any account, nor at any place on the road, till he arrives at Cooper's ferry, except the taverns, and at them no longer than neceſſity requires; and, on every Fifth-day, to leave ſaid ferry, and proceed with the ſame diſpatch to Salem, and always to perform his journey (accidents excepted) by day-light; all thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their company, may depend on being treated with the greateſt reſpect, and all thoſe that favour him with their orders, may depend on being punctually ſerved, by their friend,* AARON SILVER.

N. B. The price for a paſſenger is in future to be Five Shillings, up or down, and Twopence a mile for thoſe taken in on the road.

To be SOLD by
JAMES *and* DRINKER,
At their STORE, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

LANCASHIRE and beſt weſt country ſail duck, ravens duck, heavy Ruſſia duck, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drilling, Ruſſia towelling, Ruſſia diaper and huckaback, Engliſh and beſt German ozenbrigs, ticklenburgh, ſtriped linceys, yellow and white flannels, ermin ditto, plain white ſwanſkin, kerſey wove ditto, Philadelphia made ſpotted ditto, fine ſerge naps and coatings, broadcloths, German ſerges, ſpotted rugs, roſe blankets, ſtriped duffels, or Indian blankets, twilled match-coats, blue and red ſtrouds, ſewing twine, three ſtranded ditto for nets, womens beſt kid mitts, ſewing ſilk, buttons and hair, bobbins, tapes, white and cloth coloured threads, black and cloth coloured paduaſoys, Engliſh damaſk and ſattins, pelongs, ſaggathies and tammies, ribbons, ſealing wax and wafers, ſpelling-books, primers, and a variety of ſmall books for childrens uſe, cinnamon, cloves and mace, pins, common and Whitechapel needles, darning and knitting ditto, Barlow and other penknives, braſs garniſhing nails, pocket looking glaſſes, dairy bruſhes, clamps, duſt and hearth bruſhes; a large aſſortment of braſs and iron wire, braſs kettles, iron pots, ſome of the large ſize, for ſhip carpenters uſe; beſt poliſhed cart and waggon boxes, tin plates, pewter diſhes and baſons, whetſtones, and ſhoemakers rubbers, old cloth cards, or hatters jacks, fine wool and cotton cards, ſhot, bar and ſheet lead, allom, copperas, roll brimſtone, ſulphur, or flour of brimſtone, ſaltpetre, Spaniſh brown, lump and powdered, Briſtol grindſtones, Engliſh forge hammers and anvils, Durham forge hammers, ſmiths anvils, croſs cut and pit ſaws; alſo half gallon bottles, full meaſure, a quantity of brown roles, Ruſſia matts, ſea coal, for ſmiths uſe, 6d. 10d. and 12d. nails, of Finche's make, Weſt-India rum, Madeira and Teneriffe wine, and many other articles.

Philadelphia, First Month 1, 1771.

To be SOLD, on the 11th inſtant,
The Sale to begin at Nine o' Clock in the Morning,
At the houſe where JOSEPH TROTTER lately dwelt, in Second-ſtreet,

A QUANTITY of ironmongery; amongſt which are, files, coopers adzes and howels, bench and hand vizes, ſmiths ſledges and hammers, croſs cut and whip ſaws, braſs cocks and gimblets, H and HL hinges, and cheſt ditto, locks of different ſorts, iron traces, bricklayers trowels, ſmiths raſps and grindſtones, large ſcale beams, iron pots, kettles and ſkillets, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention.

And on the ſame day will be ſold, at the ſame place, Houſhold GOODS, and kitchen FURNITURE, &c. §

JACOB EHRENZELLER,

HAS removed from Mr. Hillegas's Tavern, in Second-ſtreet, to the Houſe where Mr. Dieterick Reeſe lived, in Fourth-ſtreet, next to the Academy; where he intends to purſue his Buſineſs as in the former Houſe, and ſhall be very much obliged to his Cuſtomers for the Continuance of their Favours.

He alſo continues to teach the GERMAN LANGUAGE, and promiſes to exert, to the utmoſt of his Power, all his Skill and Diligence, in the Execution of his Duty, to the Satisfaction of his Scholars. ¶

Philadelphia, December 10, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber having removed from the houſe he lately occupied in Fourth-ſtreet, next to the College, to Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and next door to Michael Hillegas, Eſq; begs leave to acquaint the public, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he continues to keep entertainment for man and horſe, as uſual; and as the houſe he now lives in is a very convenient one for the ſaid buſineſs, and an old accuſtomed tavern, having all conveniences for waggons and travellers, and in good repair; he therefore hopes that all who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, ſhall meet with ſuch uſage as will be agreeable, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant DIDRICK REES. ¶

RUN away, on the morning of the 30th of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburgh townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named JOHN BRYN, about 16 or 17 years of age, has black hair, a down look, and talks with the brogue; had on, an old beaver hat, a light coloured coat, a brown jacket, tow trowſers, brown ſtockings, with white feet, and new ſhoes, tied with ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † GEORGE WEAVER.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 10th day of January, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Benjamin Armitage, in Briſtol townſhip, A certain ſtone meſſuage, and plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Abington townſhip, containing 50 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Edward Doyle, Aaron Lockhart, John Roberts, and others; late the eſtate of Jacob Coffing, ſeized and taken in execution by Joſeph Redman, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

JUDAH FOULKE, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of January, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of South or Cedar-ſtreet, and eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet, 40 feet, and in depth, on Cedar-ſtreet, 51 feet, having two three ſtory meſſuages, one 22 feet front on Front-ſtreet, and 35 feet deep, the other 18 feet front on Front-ſtreet, and 35 feet on Cedar-ſtreet, erected thereon; bounded eaſtward by ground of Alexander Alexander, ſouthward by ground of James Roſs, weſtward by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, and northward by Cedar-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of Four Pounds ſterling per annum; late the eſtate of John Hart, ſeized and taken in execution by Joſeph Redman, Eſq; late Sheriff, and to be ſold by

JUDAH FOULKE, *Sheriff.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 15th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas James, in Swedes-Borough, all that valuable plantation of 126 acres of excellent land, ſituate in the townſhip of Woolwich, adjoining the lands of Wolla Peterſon and George Aviſs. And alſo one lot of land, ſituate in Swedes-Borough, containing three quarters of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good new frame dwelling-houſe thereon, now in the tenure of Robert Brown; the whole late the property of James James, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 21ſt day of February next, at the dwelling-houſe of Jeremiah Chew, a valuable plantation, and tract of 169 acres of excellent land, with a commodious new frame dwelling-houſe thereon, ſituate on the North Branch of Timber-Creek, adjoining lands of John Hider, John Huntſingar, and others; late the property of Richard Price, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH HUGG, Sheriff.

N. B. Time will be given for the payment of the money.

To be SOLD, at public SALE, on the premiſes, by virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of Jonathan Davis, deceaſed, late of the county of Cumberland, in New-Jerſey, on the 14th day of January inſt. in the afternoon, by the ſubſcribers,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Stow creek, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 90 acres of land, bounded by the lands of Samuel Davis, John Bowen, Nathan Ayers, and Elnathan Davis; late in the tenure of Jeremiah Robins, and Jonathan Jarman; the purchaſer paying one third down, may have a good title, on giving ſecurity for the remainder, to be paid the half in one year, and the reſt in two years, with intereſt. ESTHER DAVIS, Executrix, and ELNATHAN DAVIS, Executor. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 28th ult. an Engliſh ſervant man, named MATTHEW TIERS, by trade a taylor, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, wears his own hair, tied behind, a down looking fellow, ſtoops in his walk, and has been ſhot in the back parts of his head and neck, and the ſhot may ſtill be felt between the fleſh and ſkin, which will be a ſure mark to know him by. He is a very ſly artful fellow, very fond of ſtrong drink, and apt to get drunk. No Doubt he has forged a paſs. He was taken up with one about two years ago, and committed to Eaſtown goal. Had on, when he went away, a brown coat, black jacket, and blue breeches, the reſt of his cloathing uncertain. Whoever apprehends and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN M'CALLA. †

JOHN JARMAN,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and next Door to Joſiah F. Davenport's Tavern,

FRENCH Indigo, Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugar, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or leſs Quantity, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Ginger, Muſtard in Bottles, Alſpice, Snuff, Cotton, Pepper, Mace, Cinnamon and Nutmegs, Powder, Shot and Lead, Madeira Wine by the Quarter-caſk, Rum by the Hogſhead, and Jamaica Spirits by leſſer Quantity, Soap by the Box, 8d. and 10d. Nails, genuine Caſtor Oil in Bottles, &c. &c. ¶ 4W.

At HUGH and GEORGE ROBERTS's Warehouſe on Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, are to be ſold,

THE following Sorts of NAILS, viz. 2d. 3d. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, and 30d.

NAILS, of various SORTS,
To be SOLD, by
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

To be SOLD by
ANDREW DOZ,

A LARGE Quantity of RED CEDAR POSTS, from 4 to 6 Inches ſquare, and from 10 to 13 Feet long, hewn to the above Size. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

ONE undivided third part of the Northampton iron furnace, together with the ſtock in partnerſhip thereto belonging, conſiſting of lands, ſervants, teams, &c. &c. The ſaid furnace, caſting-houſe, bridge, and wheel-houſes, are all built of ſtone, in the beſt and neateſt manner, and on a never-failing ſtream of water, 11 miles diſtance from Baltimore-Town, in Baltimore county, province of Maryland, and on the beſt road leading to ſaid town; the lands are well wooded, and abound in iron ore, which is very convenient to ſaid furnace, and is of the beſt and richeſt qualities, and yields ſuch plenty, that I believe no furnace on the continent makes more metal while in blaſt; on the ſaid land, all round the furnace, are alſo plenty of lime-ſtone, which is made uſe of for flux; the furnace is now heating, and will be in blaſt in a few days; there is already provided, and at the furnace, a very fine ſtock of ore and coals, and growing upon the lands, as much Indian corn, as, I ſuppoſe, may ſupply the furnace for 12 months; at the ſaid furnace is a good coal-houſe, and all other convenient houſes in good repair; the purchaſer ſhall be put into poſſeſſion immediately, and ſuch time given for the payment of the purchaſe-money, that may make it very eaſy to the purchaſer, he giving bond upon intereſt, with ſecurity, if required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will be pleaſed to apply to the ſubſcriber, near Baltimore-Town, in ſaid province.

T.b.c.t.f. JOHN RIDGELY.

Baltimore Town, Maryland, Auguſt 7, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore Town, on the 5th inſtant, at night, an Iriſh ſervant man, named DENNIS ROYNANE, middle ſize, full face, ruddy complexion, thick lips, marked with the ſmall-pox, and ſpeaks much in the Iriſh dialect: Had on, and took with him, a blue ſailor jacket, old baize, a ſhort cut wig, one check, and one ozenbrigs ſhirt, ozenbrigs trowſers, ſhoes and ſtockings, and ſome other clothes, not known. It is likely he will pretend to paſs for a ſailor. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS *reward, and if brought home* FIVE POUNDS, *including what the laws allows, paid by* MARK ALEXANDER. ¶ 7W.

Newbern, North-Carolina, October 22, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice to any Perſon or Perſons, who have demands againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM GREEN, of Newbern, deceaſed, that they are deſired to ſend in their Accompts, properly atteſted, as the Law directs in ſuch Caſes, to John M'Kinley, in Wilmington, who will forward them by the firſt Conveyance, ſo that the whole Demands againſt the Eſtate may be properly adjuſted and paid by SUSANNA GREEN, and WILLIAM WILTON, Adminiſtrators. ¶ 6W.

CHOICE old Barbados ſpirit, Barbados and Grenades rum, Muſcovado ſugar, Madeira wine, cocoa, coffee, Iriſh beef, and a few boxes ſpermaceti candles, to be ſold by GEORGE MEADE, and Company, at their ſtore, beyond the Drawbridge. *T.b.c. 2M.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

January 17, 1771. NUMB. 2195.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the Harriot Packet, Captain LEE, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

His MAJESTY's *moſt Gracious* SPEECH *to both* HOUSES *of Parliament, on* Tueſday, *the Thirteenth Day of* November, 1770.

My LORDS, AND GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I laſt met you in Parliament, I renewed to you the Aſſurances which I had before given you, That it was My fixed Purpoſe to preſerve the general Tranquility, maintaining, at the ſame Time, the Honour of My Crown, together with the juſt Rights and Intereſts of My People; and it was with much Satisfaction, that I indulged the Hope of being ſtill able to continue to My Subjects the Enjoyment of Peace with Honour and Security. Since that Time, thoſe very Conſiderations, which I then promiſed you that I would never ſacrifice, even to the Deſire of Peace, have laid Me under an indiſpenſable Neceſſity of preparing for a different Situation.

By the Act of the Governor of *Buenos Ayres*, in ſeizing by Force One of My Poſſeſſions, the Honour of My Crown, and the Security of My People's Rights, were become deeply affected. Under theſe Circumſtances I did not fail to make an immediate Demand, from the Court of *Spain*, of ſuch Satisfaction as I had a Right to expect for the Injury I had received. I directed alſo the neceſſary Preparations to be made, without Loſs of Time, for enabling Me to do Myſelf Juſtice, in caſe My Requiſition to the Court of *Spain* ſhould fail of procuring it for Me: And theſe Preparations, you may be aſſured, I ſhall not think it expedient to diſcontinue, until I ſhall have received a proper Reparation for the Injury, as well as ſatisfactory Proof, that other Powers are equally ſincere with Myſelf in the Reſolution to preſerve the general Tranquility of *Europe*. In the mean Time, I have called you together thus early, in order that I may be able to receive from you ſuch Advice and Aſſiſtance, as, in the farther Progreſs of this very important Buſineſs, may happen to become requiſite.

With reſpect to the State of My Colonies, in *North-America*, although I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the People in moſt of them have begun to depart from thoſe Combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the Commerce of this Kingdom, yet, in ſome Parts of the Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, very unwarrantable Practices are ſtill carried on, and My good Subjects oppreſſed by the ſame lawleſs Violence, which has too long prevailed in that Province.

I hope and truſt, that the Precautions which have already been uſed for ſecuring this Country againſt the Viſitation of that fatal Calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant Parts of *Europe*, will, with the Bleſſing of God, prove ſucceſsful. But if, from any Alteration of Circumſtances, it ſhould at any Time be found that farther Proviſions will be wanted, I cannot doubt of your ready Concurrence for ſo ſalutary a Purpoſe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper Eſtimates, for the Service of the enſuing Year, to be laid before you. They muſt unavoidably, in Our preſent Situation, exceed the uſual Amount. Every unneceſſary Expence, My Concern for the Eaſe of My good Subjects will ever make Me careful to avoid. But I ſhould neither conſult their Intereſt nor their Inclination, if I were to decline any Expence, which the public Security, or the Maintenance of the National Honour, does at any Time require.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I am ſenſible how little I need ſay to you, at this Time, to prevail upon you to unite in whatever may beſt promote the true Intereſt of your Country. In all your Deliberations upon Points of a domeſtic Nature, let the Extenſion of our Commerce, the Improvement of the Revenue, and the Maintenance of Order and good Government, be always in your View. With reſpect to foreign Meaſures, there will, I am perſuaded, be no other Conteſt among you, than who ſhall appear moſt forward in the Support of the common Cauſe, in upholding the Reputation, and promoting the Proſperity of the Kingdom. For the Attainment of theſe Ends, you ſhall ever find Me ready to exert Myſelf to the utmoſt. I have no Intereſt, I can have none, diſtinct from that of My People.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.*

Die Martis, 13° Novembris, 1770.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to offer Your Majeſty our very ſincere Congratulations on the ſafe and happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Princeſs; and to aſſure Your Majeſty of our unfeigned Joy at the Increaſe of Your domeſtic Happineſs; and that we conſider every Addition to Your illuſtrious Houſe, from which theſe Kingdoms have received the moſt important Benefits, as a farther Security to our Religious and Civil Liberties.

We are too ſenſible of the Bleſſings of Peace, not to feel the greateſt Concern at any Event which threatens to interrupt its Continuance, and defeat Your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious Purpoſe to maintain it. But, grateful as we are for this Proof of Your Majeſty's paternal Regard to the Repoſe and Happineſs of Your People, we owe Your Majeſty no leſs Thanks for Your anxious Vigilance over the Honour of Your Crown, and the Intereſts of Your People.

We return Your Majeſty our moſt thankful Acknowledgments, as well for the immediate Demand, which Your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make from the Court of *Spain*, of Satisfaction for the Injury received, as for the inſtant Preparations that Your Majeſty made to do Yourſelf Juſtice, in caſe Your Requiſition ſhould fail of procuring it. And we are exceedingly happy to be aſſured, that Your Majeſty will think it expedient to continue prepared to aſſert the Honour of Your Crown, and the Security of the Rights of Your People, upon an Event ſo deeply affecting both, until the Injury ſhall be properly repaired, and ſatisfactory Proof be given of the ſincere Reſolution of other Powers to preſerve the general Tranquility of *Europe*. We, on our Part, beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will not fail to make the utmoſt Efforts in our Power to maintain Objects ſo juſtly dear to us, as the Dignity of Your Majeſty's Crown, and the Security of the National Rights.

We are very happy to be informed, that the People in moſt of Your Majeſty's Colonies in *North-America* are departing from thoſe Combinations which were calculated to diſtreſs the Commerce of this Kingdom; and we hope ſoon to ſee an entire End of thoſe unwarrantable Practices, which have ſo long oppreſſed Your Majeſty's Subjects in one of thoſe Provinces.

We are highly ſenſible of Your Majeſty's Goodneſs and Care, in taking ſuch Precautions to ſecure this Country againſt the Viſitation of that fatal Calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant Parts of *Europe*; and we ſhall always be ready to concur in any Meaſures that ſhall be found neceſſary to the Support of Your Majeſty's Endeavours for ſo ſalutary a Purpoſe.

We have the moſt grateful Senſe of Your Majeſty's favourable Opinion of our conſtant Endeavours to promote the true Intereſt of this Country. We will, in all our Deliberations upon Points of a domeſtic Nature, exert ourſelves for the Extenſion of our Commerce, the Improvement of the Revenue, and the Maintenance of Order and Government. And we flatter ourſelves, that Your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious Expectations You have formed of our Zeal, in the Support of Your Majeſty's Crown, and the Reputation and Proſperity of Your Kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

IT gives Me great Satisfaction to find, that you entertain ſo juſt a Senſe of the Importance of Peace, while that deſirable Object can be maintained conſiſtently with the Honour of My Crown, and the Rights of My People. You may depend upon My beſt Endeavours to preſerve that ineſtimable Bleſſing, ſo long as it is compatible with Objects ſtill more eſſential to the Happineſs and Proſperity of My Kingdoms.

The affectionate Part you take in the happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Increaſe of My Family, gives Me much Pleaſure.

Vienna, Oct. 3. The 27th ult. a Courier arrived here from the Court of Berlin, with the utmoſt Expedition, he having been but 48 Hours coming; the next Day he returned with the Anſwer to his Diſpatches, which, it is conjectured, were of great Importance, as, immediately after his Arrival, our Court diſpatched a Courier to London. From whence it is thought that the Courts of Berlin and Vienna will join with that of London, in bringing about a Peace between Ruſſia and the Porte.

Utrecht, Oct. 18. If we may credit private Letters from Madrid, the Court of Spain is not in the leaſt intimidated by the warlike Preparations of England, and is reſolved not to yield to any of their Pretenſions, which makes it thought that a War is inevitable.

Hague, October 19. Letters from Paris adviſe, that if his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould, for Reaſons of State, be obliged to enter into a War, it is very far from being his Inclination ſo to do; that from this Principle he has often uſed his Endeavours to reconcile the different Powers of Europe. Nevertheleſs, as his Neighbours are making great warlike Preparations, his Majeſty judges it to be no more than a Point of Prudence, to put his Navy in the beſt Poſture of Defence; in Conſequence of which, he has ſent Orders to fit out all the Men of War in the different Ports with the utmoſt Diſpatch, and likewiſe to regiſter the Sailors throughout the Kingdom.

A Treaty of Alliance is ſaid to be formed between the Courts of London, Berlin, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Peterſburgh. Another is likewiſe talked of between Spain and Portugal.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 23. We are aſſured that the Inhabitants of Cavalla, near Salonica, having fired on the Ruſſian Ships, who went there in Queſt of Refreſhments, the latter, in Revenge, have reduced the Town to Aſhes.

Warſaw, Oct. 2. Some Letters from Valachia adviſe, that a Body of Ruſſians has been detached to inveſt Oczakow, at the Entrance of the Boriſthenes, which is defended by ſeveral Caſtles, and where the Turks generally keep a Number of Gallies, to prevent the Incurſions of the Coſſacks on the Black Sea. They add, that General Berg has advanced to the Peninſula of Crimea, with Intent to inveſt Caffa, a very rich City on the Black Sea. As this Place is defended by only two Caſtles, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall ſoon be in Poſſeſſion of it.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 17. A Report is ſpread here, that two Corps of the Ruſſian Army, after having paſſed the Danube, and environed the Camp of the Grand Vizir, had made Priſoner of War that Chief of the Ottoman Army, and were in Poſſeſſion of the Standard of Mahomet. Though an Event of this Importance merits Confirmation, before any Credit is given to it, yet we fear notwithſtanding, that this Misfortune is too true, as ſeveral who arrived here from the Army confirm the Report; and as the arrival of the Phyſicians and Surgeons of the Grand Vizir, without their Maſter, gives People cauſe to imagine he has loſt his Liberty, though the Porte keeps a profound ſilence on that Subject.

The frequent Conferences of the foreign Miniſters together, give us Foundation to conjecture, that they are ſeriouſly endeavouring to accompliſh the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, by the Mediation of England, and a certain other Power.

Vienna, Oct. 10. Our Court is employed, in Concert with that of Berlin, to bring about a ſpeedy Accommodation between the Ruſſians and the Porte.

Toulon, Sept. 2. The Squadron ſent before Tunis has had the deſired Effect, by producing a Peace between that Regency and France, which it is ſaid the Bey was forced to agree to, by the furious Bombardment, joined to the Outcry of the People.

Paris, Oct. 29. We learn by Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d of September, that the Ruſſians have poſſeſſed themſelves of the Iſle of Thaſo, which will be very uſeful for their Subſiſtance, as it is very fertile, abounding with Corn, Wine, and Oil.

Breſt, Oct. 17. Our Miniſtry, by way of Precaution, have juſt ſent Orders hither to fit out fifteen Ships of the Line, and eight Frigates.

Toulon, Oct. 6. *The Preliminaries of Peace between the King and the Regency of Tunis, which are ſigned, conſiſt of eight Articles, wherein the Bey acknowledges the Union of Corſica to France, and engages to deliver up, before the Signature of the formal Treaty, all the Subjects of that Iſland, that were taken under French Colours, and to reſtore their Veſſels and Effects, or pay an Equivalent; alſo to renew the French Right to the Fiſhery on their Coaſt, and to pay the Company the Damages ſuſtained in driving them from the ſaid Fiſhery.*

Liſbon, Oct. 2. *A Yacht is juſt arrived here Expreſs from Rio Janeiro, in 75 Days, with important Dispatches from our Viceroy to the Court. It brings Advice of ſuch Hoſtilities having been commenced by the Spaniards againſt the Engliſh in the River Plate, as they think muſt end in a Rupture between the two Nations. In Conſequence of theſe Proceedings, our Governor has demanded Inſtructions for his future Behaviour, in caſe of a War. A Report is general here, that ſeveral Engliſh Ships have made their Appearance off an Iſland near Buenos Ayres.*

Cadiz, Oct. 9. *This Morning one of the King's Tartans, a Packet-boat, a Brigantine, and ſix Barks, ſailed from this Bay, under Convoy of the Emerald and Roſaire Men of War. Theſe Ships are bound to Carthagena in the Weſt-Indies, and have on board the firſt Battalion of the Regiment of Savoy, a Company of Artillery, and about 300 Men, beſides Cannon and Ball, and military Stores of all Sorts.*

Genoa, Oct. 13. *The Appearance of an Engliſh Squadron in the Mediterranean has cauſed our Governors, according to Cuſtom, to place Artillery on our Ramparts. The Preparations are as great on the Side of Spain, as on that of England. The Spaniards have actually embarked 2000 Soldiers at Cadiz for America.*

The laſt Letters from Madrid ſay, that ſeveral Members of the Spaniſh Miniſtry are ſtrongly inclined for declaring War againſt England, but that the contrary Party, which is at preſent the moſt numerous, and his Catholick Majeſty, were entirely for pacifick Meaſures.

The Maſter of a Veſſel arrived from Spain reports, that the Algerines have made themſelves Maſters of three Spaniſh Ships, which they have carried into Algiers.

Paris, Nov. 2. *Our Miniſters are at preſent employed entirely on ſome Affairs of State, which become more and more intricate. War, which we continue to conſider as near, muſt neceſſarily have an Influence on the Projects for raiſing the Finances. We are aſſured, that the Intendants of the Finances have been ſent for to Fountainbleau to be conſulted. It is pretended that the King, every Evening on returning from the Chace, after dreſſing, ſhuts himſelf up for an Hour, or an Hour and a Half, with the Comptroller General and the Duke of Vrilliere, and is indefatigably employed with thoſe two Miniſters on ſome very ſecret Affairs.*

Madrid, Oct. 15. *Our Court having reſolved to reinforce the Garriſons in America, has juſt given Orders for* 11 *Battalions to be embarked immediately for Carthagena, Porto Rico, the Havanna, Carracoa, and Campeachy.*

LONDON, *October* 23.

His Sardinian Majeſty has given Orders for twelve Line of Battle Ships to be fitted out with all Expedition.

Letters from Paris mention, that Couriers are continually paſſing and re-paſſing between Verſailles, Madrid, Naples and Turin.

Letters from Breſt inform, that all the Troops in Garriſon there, with a Body of Marines, are employed in making ſome additional Fortifications at the Mouth of the River Villaine.

Oct. 25. *The diſpute which happened in the C----l laſt week between a certain Officer at the head of the Law, and a certain Preſident of a popular Aſſembly, was owing to a diſagreement of opinion reſpecting the approaching war; the one inſiſting on a categorical anſwer immediately from the Court of Spain; the other that the point could be as well determined on the ſpot by treaty with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador. Several ſarcaſms paſſed on both ſides, inſomuch as to require the interference of the Royal Perſonage. In the courſe of altercation the former told the latter, "that it could not, nor ought not to be determined as a* quirk *of law, of which he did not doubt the other's abilities, but like a point of* honour, *wherein the reputation of the nation was concerned."*

Letters by the William and Mary, Captain Dickſon, from Gibraltar, ſay, that ſeveral Engliſh men of war are arrived there; and that the fleet conſiſts of 12 ſail of the line, beſides frigates. Since this reinforcement the Spaniſh and French men of war that were in the Mediterranean have diſappeared. Theſe letters add, that ſeveral ſhips are arrived there from America, with corn and other proviſions, ſo that there is great plenty in the town and garriſon.

Some letters in town poſitively affirm, that the Ottoman Porte hath accepted the mediation of the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia.

A letter from Paris mentions, that near 40,000 ſailors are now on actual duty in the ports of France, together with 10,000 marines.

A repeal of the Tea Act in America, it is reported, will take place ſoon after the meeting of Parliament, in order that the Colonies may be encouraged to act vigorouſly in caſe of a war.

The neceſſary diſpoſitions are ordered to be made to prevent any infectious deſtemper to be communicated to the Britiſh American colonies, by means of the numerous ſhipping which now trade from thence to the Mediterranean.

We are aſſured that the preparations now making in the Ordnance-office, &c. in the Tower, give great reaſon to believe that the preſent peace will be of ſhort duration.

Oct. 27. *On Wedneſday night a Meſſenger arrived at Lord Weymouth's office, who was immediately diſpatched to his Majeſty at Richmond, with advices of great importance from the French Court, and yeſterday, in the afternoon, Mr. Coates, his Majeſty's Meſſenger, ſet out expreſs for France, with anſwers to the ſaid advices.*

An Evening Paper ſays, An Accommodation, we are from the beſt authority aſſured, is near at hand between England and Spain, without the interpoſition of any other power.

The late diſpute between two Members of the Privy Council is likely to occaſion a diviſion in the M-----y.

Mr. Wilkes was yeſterday at Guildhall, and being on the Rota acted as Sitting Alderman. An impreſſed man was brought before him, and diſcharged.

On Thurſday 1000 beds and blankets were ſent in divers waggons for Portſmouth, for the uſe of the fleet now fitting out there.

Letters received by this day's mail from Conſtantinople, dated September 3, inform us, that the Grand Signor hath conſented that the Divan ſhall make peace with the Ruſſians, if they would give him an acquittance that he ſhould not be reproached with having made a ſhameful peace for the Empire; which was immediately complied with, ſigned and ſealed by the general aſſembly, conſiſting of 1500 perſons. The Miniſtry were for making uſe of the mediation of the Houſe of Auſtria, on this occaſion; but the people, on the contrary, demanded that of England; ſo that it is imagined it will be done in conjunction by thoſe two Powers.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spaniſh garriſon of St. Roche, near that place, has lately been reinforced by a number of troops, drawn from the internal provinces of Grenada, Murcia, &c.

Within theſe few days there have been held divers private meetings of the Minority, both in town and country, which were always conducted with the greateſt ſecrecy.

The reports lately ſpread, that the Rockingham party had been ſoliciting lucrative places under the preſent adminiſtration, are void of Foundation.

Oct. 30. The Court of France is ſo well ſatisfied that the Differences between the Courts of London and Madrid are amicably adjuſted, that the Count de Chatelot is directed to repair to London; where he is expected in a few Days, his Houſe in George-ſtreet being preparing for his Reception.

A Perſon of Diſtinction in the Civil Law, who arrived from Paris on Friday Night, aſſures his Friends, that the Court of

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the fourth Page.*]

France would not liſten to any hoſtile Meaſures againſt England, though ſuch Meaſures were ſtrongly preſſed by the Spaniſh Miniſter at the French Court. This has had ſo good an Effect, that the Spaniards are now diſpoſed to make Reparation for the Damages we have ſuſtained.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Oct. 23.

"At a General Aſſembly held at the Tholſel of this City, on the 19th inſt. the following Reſolution was agreed to, and made an Act of the ſaid Aſſembly.

"Reſolved, That it would be a very ſalutary and conſtitutional Proceeding in the Corporation of the City of Dublin, to preſent a Petition to the King, expreſſive, in the moſt grateful Terms, of that Zeal and Loyalty which warm the Breaſts of his Majeſty's faithful Citizens of Dublin; and at the ſame Time, in the moſt humble and dutiful Manner, to preſent to the Throne the many Grievances ſuſtained by this Kingdom in general, and City in particular, by the late Prorogations of Parliament.

It is ſaid, that ſome private Letters from Liſbon mention, that the Prime Miniſter has publickly declared, that it is of little Concern to the Nation whether Portugal trades any longer with the Engliſh or not, and he even wiſhes, that all commercial Connections between them were diſſolved.

They write from Gibraltar, that four Ruſſian Tranſports had fallen into the Hands of the Algerines, who have a numerous Fleet now cruizing in the Mediterranean.

It is reported that all Preſs-warrants will ſpeedily be recalled, without however taking off the Bounty for Seamen for ſome Time.

Hely Hutchinſon, Eſq; previous to his ſetting out for Ireland, received ſome important Inſtructions, which, it is imagined, will totally ſettle the Diviſions now ſubſiſting in that Kingdom.

Nov. 1. Col. Boyd, Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, has informed the Miniſtry, that a very large Body of Spaniſh Troops have drawn freſh Lines behind Gibraltar. The Regiments now embarking in Ireland, are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for that Station; though others imagine they are intended for the Defence of Jamaica.

A Correſpondent ſays, "A certain great Lady, upon her Arrival, being preſſed, it is ſaid, to give her Opinion on ſome Meaſures adopted in the preſent Situation of Affairs, very prudently declined it; and further declared, that ſhe ſhould henceforward forbear to concern herſelf with Matters of State."

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge ſat Yeſterday at Guildhall, as Juſtice on the Rota, and diſcharged an *impreſſed* Man, who was brought before him.

Lord Bute, the Duke of Bedford, and Lord Holland, are at this Time, we hear, in a very ill State of Health.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be ſhortly nominated to the Poſt of Maſter General of the Ordnance.

Among other Regulations which the Emperor of Germany has introduced for the Good of his People, one is, that he has ſet apart one Day in every Week, for the receiving Petitions, and hearing Grievances; at which Time he has ſtrictly commanded, that no Subject, however mean, ſhall be refuſed Admittance to his Preſence.------An Example this well worthy the Imitation of every Sovereign Prince in Europe!

His Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador has received, by Yeſterday's Mail from Holland, Advice from Warſaw, which confirms the taking the Fortreſs of Bender by the Ruſſian Army, by Storm. The greateſt Part of the Beſieged were put to the Sword, and the Confuſion was ſo great, that a few Baſhaws only, with their Retinue, eſcaped with the utmoſt Difficulty.

The following Extract from a private Letter, lately written by his Excellency Mr. Murray, at preſent our Ambaſſador at the Porte, to one of his Friends in London, ſeems to countenance the Report now circulating in Holland, that the Grand Signor has been depoſed, and his Brother Muſtapha raiſed to the Throne. "I never in my Life knew (ſpeaking of the Grand Signor) a more Gentlemanlike and ſenſible Man; and, to all Appearance, he is one of the moſt humane. Since the Abſence of the Grand Vizir, I have generally the Honour of ſeeing him once or twice a Week. The Day before Yeſterday I converſed with him above Half an Hour without a Druggoman, which, though he ſpeaks Italian perfectly well, is an Inſtance of great Affability. I was amazed at the Eaſe with which he talked of his preſent Situation; he called the Empreſs of Ruſſia a Female Alexander. He told me he had Thoughts of putting Sultan Muſtapha, his Brother, at the Head of one of his Armies. This I thought very extraordinary, as he has been often preſſed to put the Prince to Death, who is a Sort of Favourite with the Janiſſaries."

It is reported that Diſpatches arrived in Town from Peterſburgh, ſaid to be relative to ſome Overtures made to that Court on the Part of the Grand Signor; and that this Morning the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had a Conference on the Subject with the Earl of Rochford.

It is alſo rumoured that Letters have been received from Peterſburgh, mentioning that the Ottoman Porte had agreed to ſurrender up to the Ruſſians for ever the Iſlands of Candia, Rhodes, Scio, and Patmos, together with Part of the Grecian Peloponeſus, on Condition of procuring a ſpeedy Peace.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, we are told, has declared, that ſhe will not make Peace with the Turks, without procuring certain Privileges and Immunities for the Greek Nation.

According to private Advices from Paris we learn, that the Court had given Orders for the utmoſt Diligence to be uſed in fitting out for Sea every Ship of War in the Royal Navy of France.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 26.

"A Perſon who arrived here Yeſterday from Roſcof, near Breſt, has been to Admiral Lord Edgecomb, and made Oath, that he left Breſt laſt Wedneſday, where the French were working Night and Day (Sundays not excepted) to fit out their Fleet. This News the Admiral diſpatched by Expreſs to the Admiralty laſt Night.

Nov. 3. They write from Vienna, that the Court of Iſpahan appears greatly alarmed at the rapid Progreſs of the Ruſſian Arms againſt the Turks.

Extract of a Letter received by Prince Gallitzin at the Hague, dated Peterſburgh, October 18.

"Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived here from Count Panin, with Advice that Prince Proſorowſki had found Means to draw 3000 Men, belonging to the Garriſon of Oczakow, into an Ambuſcade, all of whom were killed or taken Priſoners, except about 400, who eſcaped by Flight, after abandoning three Pieces of Cannon, and ſeveral Standards."

A ſecond Letter brings an Account of Lieut. Col. Volkoff's arriving, from Gen. Tottleben, at Peterſburgh, with Advice of the Taking by Aſſault the Town of Kutaitza. The Garriſon having been put to the Sword, no more than 170 Turkiſh Priſoners fell into their Hands, with 17 Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Stores.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, October 13.

The following is a particular Account of the Taking of Bender, brought by a Courier Yeſterday: "On the 26th of September, when every Thing was ready for a Storm, General Panin demanded once more, whether the Fortreſs would ſurrender? The Commandant anſwered, that was the Queſtion to be aſked in a Year's Time. Upon which the neceſſary Orders were iſſued immediately, and the Storm began at Midnight. The Ruſſians fought with great Intrepidity, and the Garriſon and Burghers made a courageous Defence; however, the Town and Fortreſs were ſcaled in a very ſhort Time, and then a very tragical Scene enſued; for the Ruſſian Soldiery were ſo furious, that there was no Hope of eſcaping, they threw down and cut to Pieces every Thing, and every Body, and it was with great Difficulty ſome Baſhaws eſcaped being killed. The Loſs on the Ruſſians Side, at the Time of the Storm, is reckoned at 3000 Men, and during the whole Siege 5000 Men killed or wounded. That of the Turks is computed at 30,000, the Inhabitants of the Place included."

Letters by this Day's Flanders Mail, confirm the Preliminaries of Peace being ſigned between France and the Regency of Tunis; the Demands of the former having been complied with.

The Friendſhip, Lillie, from Virginia to London, is loſt off the Sands, near Chicheſter; the People were ſaved.

There is not the leaſt mention made in the Hon. M. Murray's laſt Diſpatches from Conſtantinople, of any Revolution having happened at the Ottoman Porte.

Nov. 6. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and his Lady, were both at Court on Thurſday laſt, for the firſt Time theſe three Months.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, dated October 6.

"Advices from Cairo mention, that Ali Bey has been proclaimed Sultan of Egypt; the Manner how this renowned Gentleman mounted the Throne is as follows: "Ali Bey, to accompliſh this his View, firſt joined himſelf to the Divan of Egypt, in order to releaſe that powerful Kingdom from the Ottoman Yoke. Two Years ago he forbid the Baſſa, whom the Porte ſent, and who had the higheſt Authority in the Divan, to enter the Country: This luckily ending in his Favour, he ſet the Divan itſelf aſide; and being ſupported by the Nation, he was proclaimed Chief. In this new Station he has raiſed a great Number of Troops, and put them under brave Commanders, and has made himſelf Maſter of Jemen and the other Provinces of Arabia, particularly Mecca; alſo the Ports to the Red Sea, and of Gila, the moſt capital Place for the Eaſtern Trade on that Side."

An eminent Britiſh Houſe of Trade at Liſbon, writes thus to one of their Correſpondents here, of the 13th ult. "Our Complaints become louder and louder, as every Day ſeems to produce more oppreſſive Meaſures than the preceding, againſt his Majeſty's Subjects here. We hope they will at laſt merit the Attention of a Britiſh Miniſtry, otherwiſe we ſhall be under a Neceſſity of abandoning this Country, which is really become intolerable."

We are informed, that the Diſputes with reſpect to the Americans, are in a fair Way of being terminated. The Outlines of the Agreement are ſaid to be, That the Tea-Act be repealed, on Condition, that a certain Sum annually be raiſed by the Houſes of Aſſembly in each Province, for the Uſe of the Public, in ſuch Manner as they ſhall think proper; and that an Act of Oblivion ſhall paſs for all that has happened, on both Sides, ſince the paſſing the Revenue-Act for America.

Letters from Leghorn, by Saturday's Flanders Mail, dated 22d of Oct. ſay, that the Alarm Frigate was ſunk by a Spaniſh Man of War in the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid that Mr. Lyttleton, as ſoon as the Parliament ſhall have entered into a Diſquiſition of our preſent Differences with Portugal, will be again ſent to Liſbon, with enlarged Powers.

We hear that the Earl of Harcourt will ſet out on Thurſday next on his Embaſſy to the Court of France.

Count de Guigne, the new French Ambaſſador, is expected to arrive To-morrow at his Houſe in Great George-ſtreet.

We are informed that Part of the preſent Fleet is deſtined for the Archipelago; another Part to cruize on the Spaniſh Coaſt; and the Remainder for the Mediterranean.

A Letter from Minorca mentions, that the French have lately landed a great Number of Ship-carpenters in Corſica, to be employed in building Ships of War in the Ports of that Iſland.

Nov. 8. An Evening Paper ſays, "A certain great Lady, L--d M-------d, and L--d N---h, are for Peace. A great Perſonage was ſome Time ago inclined to reſent the Inſult of taking Falkland Iſland, but ſince the Return of a great Lady, he is not ſo determined. L--d R-----d, who knows the ſecret Diſpoſition of the Court of Spain, is for War."

It is really a Reflection on a Great Perſonage, and an Inſult on ſome noble and brave Commanders, that they ſhould be under the Controul of a Board, one of the lately made Members of which aſked, "*If Newfoundland was not one of the* CRIBBY *Iſlands?*"

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh.

"The Joy produced by the Succeſſes of the Ruſſian Arms againſt the Turks has, on a Sudden, been eclipſed by a Cloud that overſpreads the Court, and covers all the Tranſactions of the Imperial Palace with impenetrable Darkneſs. Nothing yet has paſſed to the Public, but a vagrant and confuſed Report of ſomething deſigned, and ſomething diſcovered. Nothing is pretended to be certainly known, but that in the Night of the 4th of October, the Counteſs Czernikoff, and the Counteſs D'Algarotti, were each ſeized at Midnight in their own Apartments, and carried Priſoners to different Fortreſſes, where none are permitted to know their Fate. On the next Morning ſeveral of the Ladies, attending on the Perſon of the Empreſs, were ordered to retire from the Court, and confine themſelves either at their own Houſes, in diſtant Parts of the Empire, or in different Towns named by her Imperial Majeſty. Such a ſudden Revolution in the Fortune of many principal Families, has given Riſe to different Conjectures and Reports. Some hold that a very dangerous Correſpondence has been intercepted between the Counteſs D'Algarotti, and the King of Pruſſia, while others no leſs confidently aſſert, that it happened between her and Prince Heraclius. Some whiſper, that the Swedes had formed a Deſign to ſeize the Empreſs, and enforce the Reſtitution of Livonia and Finland. However this be, the Guards have been changed, and the Regiments which for ſome Time paſt have done Duty at the Palace, are deſtined to garriſon the Forts on the Frontiers of China. Some declare openly that the Counteſs Czernikoff having received the Knout, has confeſſed that ſhe has been privy to propoſitions for depoſing the Empreſs. Others add ſtill a blacker Crime, that ſhe had treated for a Reward to poiſon her. But ſince whatever the Counteſs has confeſſed or denied, was ſaid to particular Commiſſioners, with every Precaution of Secrecy, it is apparent that theſe Reports can be conſidered as nothing more than ſuch Gueſſes as Curioſity and Ignorance will always produce. But as no Man knows the Crime of thoſe who are now in Cuſtody, ſo no Man knows what may in a few Days be charged upon himſelf; and a general Dejection and Diſmay is viſible through all the Attendants on the Court. The Affections of the People for their Imperial Miſtreſs is pourtrayed in the univerſal Solicitude that clouds every Face, where the Report of her Danger has been heard. It is hoped, however, by thoſe who judge moſt coolly, that the utmoſt Crime of the Ladies has been only the Diſcovery of ſome Secrets of State, and that none of them have been ſo flagitiouſly corrupt, as to attempt the ſacred Perſon of their Sovereign."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated October 29.

"A Treaty is ſaid to be concluded between the Emperor, the Empreſs Queen, the King of Pruſſia, France and Spain, in order to prevent a War in their reſpective Territories. This may probably abate the warlike Ardor of the Engliſh.

"It is likewiſe aſſured, that the King of Portugal has acceded to the Family Compact, which, if true, the Engliſh can have no Hopes of his Alliance in a future War.

"We have an Account here that the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Court of Great-Britain, have agreed to unite their Forces, in order to ſeize upon the Iſland of Candia in the Mediterranean, which the Engliſh are to keep. This Agreement is ſaid to have given Riſe to the Treaty above mentioned, between the Emperor, the King of Pruſſia, &c. However, it is not to be ſuppoſed that the Venetians, to whom Candia formerly belonged, will tamely ſubmit to ſuch an Invaſion.

"A Truce is much talked of here between the Ruſſians and Turks, ſeveral of the European Powers being very deſirous to bring about an Accommodation between thoſe Courts."

The expected Remonſtrance from Ireland, is ſaid to be more dreaded at the Weſt End of the Town than all the Engliſh Petitions and Remonſtrances together.

It is ſaid that the S----h was formed by a Great Perſonage, and that very few Alterations have been made in it by the M------y, but ſuch as were, are ſaid to have been adviſed by L--d M------d.

The Miniſtry, we find, expect to receive Intelligence very ſoon of the re-taking of Falkland's Iſlands, it being now avowed, that ſeveral Ships were diſpatched for that Purpoſe early after the Receipt of the Intelligence of the Spaniards taking thoſe Iſles.

A remarkable Coolneſs has for ſome Time been obſerved to ſubſiſt between the Ambaſſadors of two Northern Powers.

A private Letter from Dublin ſays, "It is certain the diſgraceful Liſt of Penſions on our Eſtabliſhment will be ſtrenuouſly expoſed in the Remonſtrance, which is preparing to be ſent from hence."

It has been obſerved, that though Great-Britain ſeems to have loſt the Friendſhip of one Northern Potentate, who it is thought will be ready on the firſt favourable Opportunity to join our natural Enemies, yet, to balance this Defection, we have gained that of another Northern Power.

It is reported that a Treaty of Alliance is actually on the Carpet, between England, Ruſſia, Denmark, and the States General.

It was this Morning current in the City, that a categorical Anſwer will moſt certainly be ſpeedily inſiſted on, to ſome Demands lately made to a Southern Court.

Nov. 10. In an Evening Paper of laſt Night the following is ſaid to be the State of the Cabinet:---For War, The ----, Lord Rochford, General Conway, and Mr. Rigby. For Peace, The Princeſs of -----, Lord Mansfield, and Lord North.

The ſame Paper ſays, "We are aſſured, from the moſt unqueſtionable Authority, that a Great Perſonage is, and has been all along, for a War."

Dr. Lucas is expected over here early next Month, with the Petition of the Freemen and Citizens of Dublin.

Advice is juſt received, of a Ship bound to England from the South Seas, having been denied the uſual Supplies of Refreſhment at Rio Janeiro, a Portugueſe Settlement in that Quarter.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from New-York, brought by the Duke of Cumberland Packet-boat, Capt. Goodridge.

Yeſterday Morning died, at his Houſe in Soho-ſquare, in the 77th Year of his Age, his Grace John Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Kintire and Lorne, Earl of Argyle, Campbell and Cowel; Viſcount of Lochow and Glenilay; Baron of Inverary, Mall, Morvirn, and Terry; Hereditary Great Maſter of the Houſhold in Scotland; one of the ſixteen Peers for Scotland: General of his Majeſty's Forces; Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Grey Dragoons; Governor of Limerick; Knight of the Thiſtle; and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-council. He is ſucceeded in Honours and Eſtate, by his eldeſt Son, the Marquis of Lorne, Baron of Sandridge, in England, now Duke of Argyle.

A Correſpondent ſays, that it is the general Opinion at the Weſt-end of the Town, that a Rupture between France and Ruſſia is at no great Diſtance.

Nov. 13. The *Kings* of France and Spain are for Peace: Their *Miniſters* are for War.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint William De Grey, Eſq; (Attorney General) to be Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain; and laſt Night he was ſworn into that high Office, before his Honour the Maſter of the Rolls.

Mr. Thurloe is appointed Attorney General, and Mr. Wallace Solicitor General.

Mr. De Grey is to have a Peerage, for which the Patent is now making out.

This Morning at ſeven o' Clock died, at his Houſe in Bolton-ſtreet, Hyde-park Row, the Right Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; next Brother to Earl Temple, one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, Recorder of Harwich, and one of the Governors of the Charter-houſe, Author of Conſiderations on the Trade and Finances of this Kingdom, Regulations concerning the Colonies and their Taxes, &c. &c. and other valuable political Pieces.

It is reported, that Letters are received from Peterſburgh, which mention, that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty ſome great Perſons could be ſaved from the Fury of the Populace, when the Guards were conducting them to Priſon, being accuſed of Treaſon againſt the State and the Empreſs.

Letters from the Hague mention, that it is the current Opinion there, that War is now inevitable between Great-Britain and Spain.

Letters from Cadiz inform, that an Advice-boat had juſt ſailed out of the Harbour with very important Diſpatches for the Governor General of Cuba.

Nov. 15. *In the altercation at a late Council-board, between a certain Chief and the Preſident of a great Society (a Great Perſonage being preſent) the latter urged the expediency of ſending a fleet to Spain, which the Chief oppoſed, and was going to give his reaſons for differing from him; whereupon the Preſident told him he did not doubt but he would explain it away with his uſual fineſſe, but that he was determined to ſpeak to him, as he ſain would to the Spaniards, in plain Engliſh.*

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Weſtcombe, of the Rickman, from Gijon, dated off Dover, November 11.

"*I ſailed from Gijon the 3d inſtant; on the 27th of October entered the port of Ferrol, 20 ſhips of the line, and 20 tranſports, all French; and the Spaniards have at that port 20 ſail more of the line, all ready for ſea. I came away by night, expecting to be ſtopped if I remained till the next day.*"

The Ocean, of 70 guns; and the Boyne, of 74, are ordered into commiſſion at Plymouth.

We are aſſured, that notwithſtanding L---d M-------d ſat as Preſident of a certain auguſt Aſſembly on Tueſday, he has poſitively reſigned the office.

It was reported yeſterday, that advice was received from Bath, of the death of the Duke of Bedford.

A letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at the Hague, ſays, "The States General have reſolved to adopt the moſt perfect neutrality, in caſe of a rupture between the other European powers, reſerving to themſelves, however, the excluſive privilege of being the general carriers of Europe."

It is reported, advice was received yeſterday, that the Court of Verſailles has ſent ſtrict orders to all their Weſt India ſettlements, to ſuffer no Engliſh veſſel to approach any of their ports.

We are informed, that the Gentlemen of the Society of the Bill of Rights have entirely laid aſide their meetings, and have no intention of convening again.

The following ſhips of war are in commiſſion at Spithead, Portſmouth Harbour, and St. Helens.

Namur, 90 *Guns*; *Ajax*, 74; *Arrogant*, 74; *Centaur*, 74; *Bellona*, 74; *Yarmouth*, 74; *Temeraire*, 74; *Belleiſle*, 74; *Cornwall*, 74; *Elizabeth*, 74; *St. Antonio*, 64; *Achilles*, 64; *Ripon*, 60; *Phœnix*, 40; *Liverpool*, 32; *Venus*, 36; *Pallas*, 36; *Oriana*, 32; *Juno*, 32; *Glory*, 28; *Lizard*, 28; *Emerald*, 32; *Diamond*, 14; *Merlin*, 18; *Favourite*, 18; *Huſſar*, 28; and *Weaſel*, of 14 *Guns*.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Houſe of* COMMONS *to the* KING.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks, for Your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave to offer to Your Majeſty our Congratulations on the happy Delivery of Her Majeſty, and on the Birth of another Princeſs; eſteeming every Increaſe of Your Majeſty's Royal Family an additional Security for the Continuance of that Happineſs, which we have already experienced under its auſpicious Government.

Among the many Proofs we have received of Your Majeſty's conſtant Attention to the Welfare and Proſperity of Your People, Your Majeſty's earneſt Deſire to continue to us the Bleſſings of Peace, could not fail to inſpire us with Sentiments of Gratitude and Affection: But we could have reaped little real Satisfaction from the Enjoyment of thoſe Bleſſings, had we not at the ſame Time been able to place the juſteſt Confidence in Your Majeſty, that You would never be induced, by a miſtaken Tenderneſs for the preſent Eaſe of Your People, to ſacrifice their more eſſential and more laſting Intereſts. Theſe we cannot but conſider as having been dangerouſly ſtruck at, by the Violence lately committed by a *Spaniſh* Governor upon One of Your Majeſty's Poſſeſſions. Under theſe Circumſtances, Your Majeſty's Determination to make an immediate Demand from the Court of *Spain* of ſuch Satisfaction as you had a Right to expect, and at the ſame Time to direct the neceſſary Preparations to be made, without Delay, for enabling Your Majeſty to do Yourſelf Juſtice, in caſe Your Requiſition to the Court of *Spain* ſhould fail to procure it, demands our moſt hearty Acknowledgments; and we rejoice to find, that Your Majeſty will not diſcontinue theſe Preparations, until You ſhall have received a proper Reparation for the Injury, as well as ſa-

tisfactory Proof, that other Powers are equally ſincere with Your Majeſty in the Reſolution to preſerve the general Tranquility. In the Proſecution of this Your Majeſty's Purpoſe, Your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in Your Expectation, of receiving from Your faithful Commons every Degree of Support, which, in the Progreſs of this very important Buſineſs, ſhall become requiſite: With this View, we will enter without Delay into the Conſideration of the Supplies for the enſuing Year; and whatever extraordinary Expences the public Service ſhall require, we will chearfully provide for, in ſuch Manner as may be leaſt burthenſome to Your Majeſty's Subjects.

In conſidering the State of Your Majeſty's Colonies in *North-America*, we will neglect no Means of ſecuring the commercial Intereſts of this Kingdom, or of providing for the Protection of Your Majeſty's good Subjects there, from every Degree of Violence and Oppreſſion.

We return Your Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks, for the timely Precautions You have uſed, for guarding againſt the Introduction of that fatal Contagion, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant Parts of *Europe*. And while, with Your Majeſty, we place our ultimate Reliance upon the Divine Providence for our Preſervation from ſo great a Calamity, we ſhall conſider it as our indiſpenſable Duty to make uſe of every reaſonable Precaution, which human Foreſight can ſuggeſt to us.

We aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will apply ourſelves with all due Diligence to the Diſpatch of the public Buſineſs; in which we will not fail ſteadily to purſue thoſe great Ends recommended to us by Your Majeſty in Your Speech from the Throne, as well as by Your Royal Example. And if any Hopes ſhould have been conceived, or it may any where have been ſurmiſed, that among Your Majeſty's People there were any ſuch Differences ſubſiſting, as could in the leaſt Degree abate the Ardour of their affectionate Attachment for Your Majeſty, or prevent their joining, as One Man, in ſeconding Your Majeſty's Views, for maintaining unſullied the Luſtre of your Crown, and preſerving undiminiſhed the Rights of Your People, we doubt not, by our Proceedings, to convince the World, how falſe and injurious are all ſuch Surmiſes; and to make it manifeſt, that, whenever we are called upon in the Cauſe of our King and Country, there will be but One Heart and One Voice among Your faithful Commons."

N E W P O R T, January 7.

Laſt Saturday arrived here Captain Jones, in the Schooner Polly, after a Paſſage of 43 Days from Montego Bay, in the Iſland of Jamaica, by whom we are informed, that one Yarth, in a large white-bottomed, Bermuda built Sloop, had turned Pirate, and captured a French Schooner with 3000 Dollars, and a large Quantity of Hides, and alſo robbed another:----That an armed Veſſel was equipped, and diſpatched in Queſt of the Pirate, and had re-taken the French Schooner, and ſent her into Montego-Bay, with 12 of the Pirates on board, who were immediately committed to Goal.----That a Frigate was alſo ſailed from Port-Royal, in Purſuit of Yarth, who, it was ſuppoſed, had gone towards the Bay of Honduras.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 17.

Laſt Saturday Morning died ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Eſq; Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port; a Gentleman, who was greatly eſteemed by the trading Part of this City as a *good Officer*, and by all his private Acquaintance as a *benevolent* and *honeſt Man*.----------He was the Son of the late DAVID BARCLAY, Merchant, in London; and Grand-ſon of the celebrated Apologiſt, ROBERT BARCLAY, of URIE.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated October 9.

"I am ſorry to tell you, that I think Things ſtill look embroiled, and I much fear that they may come to ſome Extremity; the greateſt Security againſt it is, the poor Condition this Country is in; they have neither Men nor Money to go to War with, ſo that if they are brought into it, it will be very reluctantly, and I believe them to be diſpoſed to make any Kind of Conceſſions to avoid it, of which I hope our Rulers in England may make a proper Advantage. The Affair which has happened in South America, has undoubtedly been a Blunder on the Part of their Governor, and others there, and in caſe of an Accommodation, which I have ſtill ſanguine Hopes of, they may be brought to a ſevere Account."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame Place, dated Oct. 23.

"Things are exceedingly embroiled, though I am ſtill not without Hopes they may be adjuſted, but it is good to guard againſt the Worſt. In caſe of War the Portugueſe are likely to be brought in, and I am of Opinion that Spain means either to attack them or Gibraltar. Should the Portugueſe take Part with the Houſe of Bourbon, they will of Courſe experience our Reſentment, and you will do well to be cautious how you adventure Cargoes to theſe Parts of Europe for ſome Time to come."

Copy of a Letter from Cadiz, November 6, 1770.

S I R,

I TAKE the Liberty to inform you, as acting Conſul for his Majeſty here, and being largely employed as a Factor for many of his Majeſty's Subjects, concerned in the Trade of the Colony which you preſide over, that there is for the preſent the ſtrongeſt Appearance of a Rupture betwixt the Courts of Great-Britain and Spain, which may be a Means of many Veſſels arriving from his Majeſty's Plantations in North-America, in the different Ports of this Kingdom, after a War may be declared, and conſequently being made Prizes of; I have taken every Precaution which occurred to me, towards preventing ſuch Veſſels as may be on their Way, from coming into this Port, or others in Spain, ſhould a Rupture actually happen; and I give you this Notice, that you may make ſuch Uſe of it as your Prudence may ſuggeſt, towards preventing other Veſſels being diſpatched to theſe Parts, until after Accounts are received of theſe Clouds being diſſipated, which I ſincerely wiſh they may be favourably and ſoon, ſo as to enable his Majeſty's Subjects trading this Way, to purſue and reaſſume their Trade with Security and Safety. I have the Honour to be,

S I R,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

JAMES DUFF.

To the Hon. JOHN PENN, *Eſq;*

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 7, 1770.

"I think there is good Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Duty on Tea will be repealed this Seſſions, in which Caſe, I hope, Things will again ſubſide into that regular Channel, which they flowed in before the Eruption of the late Diſcontents.---What has paſſed will, no Doubt, excite a conſtant Jealouſy in the Americans, of any future Encroachments of arbitrary Power, and will, I truſt, be a Leſſon to Miniſters, to avoid the Agitation of ſo dangerous a Requiſition, as that of an American Revenue."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the ſame Date.

"With regard to our Diſpute with Spain, you may be aſſured, from good Authority, it is now reduced to a mere Punctilio, and that there is no Doubt of their Submiſſion. The French Court too, dread nothing ſo much as breaking with us at preſent. Theſe important Particulars you may depend on. But if, contrary to all reaſonable Expectation, the preſent Miſunderſtanding ſhould at length occaſion a War, our Fleet is in excellent Order. Eighteen Ships of the Line, with a great Number of Frigates, are already manned, and can put to Sea in a Week; Fifty more can be ready in a few Months; and the whole Engliſh Nation are quite alive and alert, in Contemplation of a Rupture with their antient Enemies.

"As for our Finances, you may alſo be aſſured (and from good Authority likewiſe) that the Sinking Fund this Year (viz. from Michaelmas 1769, to Michaelmas laſt) amounts to £2,833,860, which is juſt £421,074 more than it was laſt Year; a Sum, which, together with an additional Shilling Land Tax, is ſufficient to carry on a naval War, without laying any further Burthen upon the People. A Situation this, which our Enemies know, and tremble at.

"Next Week the Parliament aſſembles, when we ſhall ſoon ſee what Turn public Affairs will take. It is thought the Parliament will not take off the Duty on Tea, nor give up the Right of Taxation in America. I moſt ſincerely wiſh this, and every future Diſpute, may be conducted, ſo as beſt to promote the Proſperity and Happineſs of the Whole. I can never be brought to think our Intereſts are, or ought to be, ſeparate."

Extract of a Letter from London, November 9.

"We are fluctuating between Peace and War, our Miniſters know not which. They have roſe in their Demands upon Spain, when they found the French adviſing that Court to Peace. This may diſguſt the Spaniards ſo much as to make them determine upon War---we ſhall know in a very few Weeks."

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 12.

"Our Opinion in general is changed from War to Peace; however, all is mere Conjecture till the King meets his Parliament To-morrow, when the Speech will, in ſome Meaſure, inform their Judgments; at preſent there is no Certainty."

13th, in the Evening.

"Juſt come from the Houſe, where I heard the King's Speech; it is too general to form any Opinion from; but from the Manner of debating it on the Court Side, a War will be, if it can be with any Propriety."

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 15.

"The Right Honourable George Grenville, Eſq; died the 13th Inſtant.---It is not yet clear how public Matters will turn out. From all that can be learnt, tho' it is very poſſible Things may end in a War during the Courſe of next Summer, yet it is ſtill thought more probable, that they will terminate peaceably.------ The better we are prepared for War, however, the more likely are we to ſecure Peace."

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, Dec. 7.

"There are 30 Sail of Privateers at Martinico and Guadaloupe, ready to put to Sea; and ſhould a War be declared, our Seas will be full of them: The French have bought up all the Powder and Shot that is at Statia."

By Captain Calley, arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which he left the 5th of November, we learn, that the Court of Great-Britain had demanded ſix Millions of Dollars of the Spaniards, as a Reimburſement for the Expences which their late Infraction has occaſioned, and for compleating the Manilla Ranſom; but that the Spaniards would agree to pay no more than three Millions; on which the Meſſenger ſet out for London, having remained at Madrid only nine Hours.

Captain Lee, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, on the 16th ult. in Lat. 28:47, Long. 58, ſpoke with a Schooner from this Place for the Weſt-Indies.

Captain Saunders, alſo arrived at New-York from St. Chriſtophers, on the 26th of December, in Lat. 33:3, Long. 71:30, ſpoke with the Brig Nancy, Captain Hanſe, from this Port for Jamaica, out 4 Days.

Captain Hardwicke, from Liverpool, on the 17th of laſt Month, in Lat. 34, Long. 64, ſpoke the Ship Mercury, Captain Steel, from this Port for Barbados, 5 Days out; and on the 27th, in Lat. 35:39, Long. 69, he ſpoke the Ship George, Capt. Scott, from Virginia for Glaſgow, 4 Days out, all well in each Veſſel.

Yeſterday Captain Roſs arrived here from St. Croix, with whom came Paſſenger Captain Marſhall, who informs, that about the 19th of December, a Spaniſh Settee arrived at Porto-Rico from Cadiz, in 22 Days, the Captain of which reported, that War was expected to be declared in a Day or two after he ſailed; upon which the Governor ordered all the Engliſh off the Iſland; and they immediately ſet to Work in erecting new Batteries, mounting the Guns, and making the greateſt Preparations for War imaginable.

By Captain Belford in eight Weeks from Cadiz we learn, that they were in daily Expectation of War being declared there; that they were very buſy, working Night and Day, in erecting new Batteries, and mounting their Cannon; and that Troops were daily arriving there from different Parts of the Country. On the 14th of laſt Month, Captain Belford ſpoke with Captain Beaty, in a Brig from this Port for Cape Nichola, out 6 Days, all well.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. Captain Cook, in London, Captain Fearis, at Briſtol, Captain Creighton, at Cadiz, and Captain Callender, at St. Croix.

At Deal. Captains Hammond, Richardſon, Kelty, and Dunlop, from Maryland; Captains Creamer, and Maynard, from Virginia; and Captain White, from Boſton.

Meſſieurs H A L L and S E L L E R S,

Please to inſert the following in your next Paper.

THERE cannot well be a more diſagreeable Situation, than the Neceſſity of entering into any Kind of Conteſt with Men of low and illiberal Characters; yet ſuch muſt unavoidably be, ſometimes, the Lot of thoſe in public Stations, be they ever ſo guarded in their Steps. We ſome Time ago, publiſhed an Advertiſement, with no other View than to prevent unwary Purchaſers from being enſnared by the Artifices of *Samuel Wallis*, a Man who had lately been detected in a vile fraudulent Attempt to gain a Right to the Manor of *Lowther*.-----And we were ſurpriſed to find ourſelves charged in the public Papers with a malicious Attack upon the Character of the Perſon charged, and more ſo, at his Effrontery in promiſing the World a public Vindication. The Vindication, if that can be called a Vindication, which is really an Acknowledgment of the Charge, appeared in Yeſterday's *Chronicle*, and the Man muſt have very ſtrange Ideas of Juſtice, Equity and Fraud, if he thinks he has juſtified himſelf. He publiſhes a Narrative in the Name of one *Samuel Harris* (who he ſays is a Man of Reputation) which he calls an "honeſt and "faithful Account of the Part he *(Wallis)* acted, relative to the "obtaining Lands in the Manor of *Lowther*." If *Samuel Harris* hath hitherto been a Man of Reputation, he was extremely weak in letting *Samuel Wallis* draw him in to publiſh a Matter which muſt effectually deſtroy his Character with all honeſt Men. It is not our Purpoſe, at this Time, to remark, particularly, upon the many Falſhoods, Improbabilities and Inconſiſtencies with which this Narrative is filled. We rather chooſe to defer it, till *Samuel Wallis* has favoured the Public with a Juſtification of his Conduct, in taking up Lands within, what is now called, the new Purchaſe, before that Purchaſe was made of the *Indians*.---- And we ſhall content ourſelves, at preſent, with obſerving in general, upon the Narrative, that it acknowledges, on the Part of *Samuel Wallis*, all the ſubſtantial Part of the Fraud we charged him with: For allowing he was not privy to the firſt Steps taken in the vile Combination ſet forth therein, which, however, we can clearly ſhew it to be extremely probable he was, yet he had the Concluſion of the Matter, and went through with it, after being fully apprized of the Villainy, ſuch as *Samuel Harris* ſays, at firſt aſtoniſhed himſelf, put the whole Company into Confuſion, and made *Samuel Wallis* complain of being exceedingly ill-treated, and very apprehenſive that his Character might ſuffer. What had they, as honeſt Men, to do, upon the firſt Diſcovery of the Deception, as they term it, but to give up the Matter, and leave the ungrateful proprietary Officers to make the moſt of their own wicked Scheme? Nay, as honeſt Men, ought they not to have detected and expoſed them?

But what Steps do our Adventurers, *Harris* and *Wallis*, take, now they have found out the Roguery of the proprietary Officers? Why they join with them, go to Counſel, and finding they can ſupport this Title (which, no Doubt, they ſtated to the Counſel without any Circumſtance of Fraud) they proceed to compleat it. And the Narrative tells us, that *Samuel Wallis*, after obtaining Security for the Debt which *Harris* owed him, and a Draught of the Lands, with a Certificate under the Hand of the Surveyor, who ſurveyed them, by which it was ſhewn, they lay within the Manor of *Lowther*, "appeared to be better ſatisfied." In ſhort, his Conſcience would bear the Fraud, if the Law would but ſupport him in it. The Matter is reducible to a plain Queſtion. Is it a Fraud to apply to the Land-office for vacant Land, at Five Pounds Sterling per hundred Acres, and afterwards to combine with the Deputy of a Deputy-ſurveyor, to ſurvey and return, upon that Application, as vacant Land, a Part of a proprietary Manor, worth Three Pounds Currency an Acre, or to obtain a Patent upon the Survey, after being fully acquainted with all the Circumſtances? If ſuch be fair Dealing, we have wrongfully charged *Samuel Wallis*. If it be wicked and fraudulent, he is a baſe diſhoneſt Man by his own Confeſſion. Thus much, juſt to ſhew, in a few Words, that *Samuel Wallis* has, in his Narrative, owned all the ſubſtantial Part of the Fraud we charged him with. We ſhall, at preſent, diſmiſs the Subject with remarking only upon one Part of the Narrative, which may want Explanation. It gives us, at length, a Certificate of one of the Tracts, which is ſaid to be obtained by *Samuel Wallis*, under the Hand of the Surveyor, who ſurveyed the Land. In this Certificate, the Manor of *Lowther*, and *Conedogwainet* and *Yellow Breeches* Creeks, are expreſly mentioned; and many People may be induced to believe, that this Tract was returned into the Surveyor-General's Office in the ſame Manner it is there expreſſed. But the Public may be aſſured, that in the Draught returned, upon which *Samuel Wallis* obtained the Patent, there is not the leaſt Mention of the Manor, or either of the Creeks. Had theſe Marks been upon the returned Draught, the proprietary Officers would have been, indeed, inexcuſable in receiving the Survey, and granting the Patent. *Samuel Wallis* well knew he could not obtain the Patent, if the Truth appeared, and, therefore, theſe Matters were carefully concealed---And the Public may be further aſſured, that the ſeveral Surveys, upon which *Samuel Wallis* obtained the Patents, mentioned in the Narrative, contain four Times the Quantity of Land for which they are returned: And this is done in ſo concealed a Manner, that no Perſon, whatever, can ſuſpect it upon the Appearance of the Draughts. Of this the Surveyor-General can ſatisfy any Perſon, who may be curious enough to enquire into the Matter. Perhaps we may be more particular, after we have ſeen *Samuel Wallis*'s next Week's Performance. In the mean Time, we wiſh that he, or his Man *Harris*, would give the World the Names of the proprietary Officers who are of their Party----For, while the Charge remains in the general Way it is laid, every one is left to his own Conjectures, who theſe Officers are, who were ſo ready to ſacrifice the Intereſt of the Proprietaries. They, ſurely, cannot now be under any Obligation to conceal thoſe, who have drawn them into ſuch a Scrape.

If *Samuel Harris* be really deſirous (as he ſeems to intimate in a Note at the End of the Narrative) of knowing whether any other of his Lands interfere with any other of the Manors, he muſt firſt let it be known where his Lands lie. When he informs the Surveyor-General of their Situation, he will ſoon make an Enquiry, whether they interfere with any of the proprietary Tracts or not.

Philadelphia, JAMES TILGHMAN.
Jan. 8, 1771. JOHN LUKENS.

[For the Liſt of Letters in the Poſt-Office, ſee the Supplement.]

☞ The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requeſted to be punctual in attending their Meeting To-morrow Evening, at 6 o' Clock; being the Time appointed to *ballot* for thoſe Perſons, who have been propoſed as new Members, during the laſt ſix Months.

*** Mr. WALLIS's Piece, relating to Lands in the Manor of Muncy; ſundry Articles of Intelligence; and ſeveral new Advertiſements, are obliged, for Want of Room, to be deferred till next Week.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. 6d. Wheat 6s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 15s. Middling Ditto 20s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Hogſhead Ditto 7l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. 10s. Beef 52s. 6d. Pork 72s. 6d. Weſt-India Rum 2s. 11d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 50s. to 56s. Melaſſes 23d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Halfpenny. Pitch 12s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 14s. Tobacco 25s. to 40s. Rice 16s. Liſbon Salt 20d. Bohea Tea 5s. 6d. Hemp 6d. Cotton 16d. Bar Iron 23l. Pig Iron 8l. Flaxſeed 6s. 6d.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Betſy, S. Hawk, from Jamaica. Schooner Lovely-Laſs, T. Dewick, from Maryland.

OUTWARDS. Brig Conolly, R. Miller, for Dublin. Snow Sarah, S. Corry, for Barbados.

CLEARED. Ship New-Induſtry, W. Miller, and Schooner Polly, W. Price, to Jamaica. Brig St. James, T. Burrows, St. Euſtatia. Brig Content, C. Ferguſon, to Liſbon.

Cheſtnut Level, January 10, 1771.

WHEREAS William White obtained a note of the ſubſcriber, for Five Pounds, bearing date ſome time the latter end of October laſt; and whereas there has not been value received for ſaid note, according to the intent thereof when given, I therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I ſhall not pay it until compelled.

ANDREW ROPE. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 30th Day of this inſtant January, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Alexander Simmarel, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County,

TWO Surveys of LAND, *on Application made by a certain Robert Rodgers, one containing 19 Acres, the other 22, lying partly in Sadſbury, and partly in Weſt-Caln, adjoining Land of John Fargus, Thomas Law, Robert Cooper, and others. Any Perſons inclining to view the ſaid Land, may apply to the Subſcribers, at ſaid Simmarel's, on the Morning before the Sale.* ¶

DAVID WHITEHILL, *and* LEONARD WILKINS.

W A N T E D,

FOR an APPRENTICE to a Merchant, a Lad, who can be well recommended. Alſo a Perſon qualified for a CLERK, who can give good Security. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOW-DUTCH Second-hand Folio Bible, of the beſt Sort, with Annotations, Copperplates, and other uſeful Additions. Enquire of the Printers.

W A S L O S T,

THE Eleventh of this inſtant January (ſuppoſed to be in Second or Market-ſtreet) the Caſe of a ſmall Silver Watch. Any Perſon who has, or may find the ſame, ſhall receive *Five Shillings*, on the Delivery of ſaid Caſe to OWEN BIDDLE, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Bradford Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 26th day of November laſt, a black mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, 8 years old laſt ſpring, is a little hog-backed, has had her ears trimmed up ſloping of each ſide, ſhod before, paces and trots, but moſtly inclines to pace. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall receive *Eight Dollars* reward, and for the mare only, *Two Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN JACKSON.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1771.

THE Officers of the Pennſylvania Regiment who ſerved in the Year 1764, and who are intitled to Lands, granted in Conſequence of their Application to the Honourable Proprietaries, are deſired to meet at Joſiah F. Davenport's, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the 4th Day of March next, in order to ſettle any Company Deficiencies, Payment of Surveyors, and obtaining Patents. Any Officer, whoſe Money, by himſelf or Friend, is not ready at the above Time and Place, muſt charge himſelf with any Inconveniency that may ariſe to him after this public Notice. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieutenant Colonel, WILLIAM PLUNKETT, and JAMES IRVINE, Captains, *Commiſſioners.* §

LEFT, a few Weeks ago, at the Subſcriber's Stable, a BAY MARE, about 14 Hands high, has a Star in her Forehead, with ſome Saddle Marks. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame, by

JOHN CHANDLER.

January 14, 1771.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Tax of Five Shillings per Acre is laid on the Northern Diſtrict of Kingſeſs Meadows, to be paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer, on or before the Firſt Day of February.

By Order of the Managers,

‡ GEORGE GRAY, Treaſurer.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that Tract of LAND, ſituate in the County of Bucks, in the Province of Pennſylvania, known by the Name of PENNSBURY MANOR, containing upwards of 6000 Acres, and now laid out in 28 Farms. For Terms of Sale, apply to JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, and THOMAS RICHIE, living near the premiſes. †

SMITH's *Royal Patent Medicinal* SNUFF,

So juſtly famous for the CURE of moſt DISTEMPERS.

THIS excellent Medicine operates on the Head as a Stimulator and Purgative, on the Stomach and Lungs as an Attenuator, and on the Blood and Juices as an Alterative.

By its Operation on the Head, it cures recent Lunacies, Dizzineſs, Deafneſs, inflamed Eyes, and Defect of Sight; breaks and carries off Impoſthumations, Quinſeys, and enlivens the Spirits, quickening and awakening them from indolent and lethargic Stupor, diſperſes all growing or congregated Vapours, creating intenſe Pain in any Part of the Head, Face or Gums, and the Polypus in the Noſe, it gradually eradicates.

By the like Power on the Stomach and Lungs, it diſſolves coagulated Matter, formed by bad Air, diſeaſed Fluids, or other Caſualties; thus removing all Obſtructions, the Original of moſt Diſeaſes, it ſuddenly relieves the Aſthma, Catarrh, and Phthiſick, recovers to the Stomach and Nerves their genial Tone and Action, and utterly annihilates all hyſterical Diſorders.

By its efficacious alterative and purifying quality, it cleanſes the Blood and Reins from all vicious concrete Impurities, and cures the evil, ſcorbutick, leprous Humours, and peſtilential Fevers, baniſhes all Relicks of unſkilful Phyſicking, and re-eſtabliſhes the whole Animal Oeconomy in all their natural Functions.

Its ſingular Uſe and Excellence conſiſts in being pleaſant in the Taking, happy in the Operation, and morally certain in the Cure; hinders no Buſineſs, Eating, or Drinking; not cauſing, but preventing and curing Colds.

The Manner of its Operation is various, as the Habit of the Body inclines, but moſt generally by the Channel of the Noſe, or Urine, the moſt ready or leaſt diſagreeable Way of carrying off all Obſtructions.

It is excellent in all nervous Diſorders, by the Aſſiſtance of a Pill, called the Nervous Pill, which operates as a gentle Opener and Purifier. Likewiſe a Preparative, called Tinctura Amara Indiana, that comforts and ſtrengthens the Stomach, aſſiſts Digeſtion, and gives Vigour to the Appetite.

An Ointment to be uſed outwardly in leprous, evil and groſs Habits, removing the external Scurf, in Proportion as the Snuff eradicates all internal Obſtructions, gives the Blood, and Juices that feed it, a free Circulation, and purifies the whole Maſs.

Theſe are all ſo ſafe in their Operations, that People of any Kind of Occupations may not be obſtructed at the Time of taking them, they chiefly acting as Alteratives.

By Appointment of the Patentee, the above Medicines are to be ſold by CHRISTOPHERS and CHARLES MARSHALL, DRUGGISTS, at the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Where likewiſe may be had, DRUGS and MEDICINES in general, Paints, Dye-ſtuffs, &c. &c. Wholeſale or Retail, at the loweſt Rates. Boxes of Medicines for Ships, or private Families, put up in the beſt Manner, with proper Directions.

G. BONNIN, and G. A. MORRIS,

Sole Proprietors of the CHINA FACTORY, carrying on in SOUTHWARK,

FLATTER themſelves they have, in ſome meaſure, anſwered the expectation of their friends, by their firſt emiſſion of Porcelain; and as they propoſe continuing the work upon the moſt extenſive principles (notwithſtanding the deſigned importation of china ware by a few) requeſt ſuch ladies and gentlemen as are inclinable to encourage the undertaking, by the purchaſe of compleat ſetts for the dining and tea table together, or dining ſingly, will be kind enough to favour them with written orders as ſoon as poſſible, aſſuring themſelves, ſhould any accidents happen to ſuch ſetts as are furniſhed from the factory, they will be replaced, upon application, at a reaſonable rate. Country ſhop-keepers will be ſupplied, by ARCHIBALD M'ELROY, at his warehouſe, in Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, with any quantity under Sixty Pounds worth, at the ſame rate as from the factory, his being the only warehouſe for American china in this city, except that of the Proprietors, who will not furniſh dealers with any ſmaller quantities. To prevent retail purchaſers being impoſed upon, they are deſired to take notice, all future emiſſions from this factory will be marked S.

Wanted, by the Proprietors, a quantity of ZAFFER, for which a good price will be given; alſo to be ſold, by them, a pair of well broke OXEN. *Theſe.*

Eaſton, January 7, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 2d day of March next, at the houſe of Jacob Stroud, in Lower Smithfield township, a certain plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the ſaid township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Stroud, and others, and containing about 200 acres, whereof 100 are cleared; late the property of John Drake; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ¶ PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two or three hundred acres of land, ſituate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majeſty's royal letters patent, under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, to Sir William Johnſon, Bart. lying on the north ſide of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajahare ſettlement.-----The land is very well watered, and the quality of the ſoil is ſuch as will ſatisfy any ſettler on inſpection, as is well known to all who have hitherto ſeen it.------Theſe lots are propoſed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 50s. New-York currency, per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of ſaid ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £4 New-York currency per ann. for every hundred acres; and, as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law ſhall have the preference given them of each lot, ſo taken up, on ſuch terms, and ſubject to ſuch rent, as other lands in the ſaid tract ſhall then be rented for.---Theſe terms will give each ſettler a freehold right; and when the nature of the ſoil, its vicinity to a griſt and ſaw-mill, and that of a rich well ſettled country, with roads already made to it, are duly conſidered, it muſt appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any perſon, inclining to ſettle on theſe terms, is to apply to the proprietor at his ſeat at Johnſon-Hall.

N. B. There are ſeveral improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as ſhall be agreed on; alſo ſome valuable tracts of land, well ſituated, to be ſold, by the whole, or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee ſimple. For the particulars, apply as above directed.

ON Monday, the 4th day of February next, will commence the ſale, by public vendue, the whole ſtock of drugs, medicines, and ſhop-furniture, belonging to *Richard Tidmarſh*, Druggiſt, near Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia; each article will be put up ſingly, and in the order of inventary, which may be had at the place of ſale, as they are too long to be inſerted in this paper. Any perſon purchaſing to the amount of 50l. or upwards, may be indulged with 12 months credit, on bond, with ſecurity, if required.---After the ſale of drugs, if not diſpoſed of before, will be ſold, an extraordinary fine Negroe fellow, and the famous Stallion Northumberland, and ſome houſhold furniture. The purchaſers to be entitled to the ſame terms of payment as above.

All perſons having demands againſt, or who are indebted to the ſubſcriber, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment, and to diſcharge their balances, as he is about to leave the province by the firſt ſpring veſſels, which will greatly oblige their humble ſervant, RICHARD TIDMARSH.

N. B. The whole ſtock of drugs and medicines are of the firſt quality, and by putting them up ſingly, practitioners, as well as the gentlemen of the trade, will have an opportunity of being ſupplied with ſuch articles as they may be out of. ¶

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, a SILVER WATCH, without a chryſtal, the rim cracked near the ſtring, a pair of black grain pumps, almoſt new, and a ſilver buckle. The above things were taken away by a certain *John Shaw*, an Iriſhman, a full faced, freſh coloured, ſharp looking fellow, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with black eyes, and black hair; had on a blue coat, black knit breeches, with holes and pockets, an old pump, and an old ſhoe. Whoever takes up the thief, with the goods, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have *Four Dollars* reward, or *Three Dollars* for the thief alone, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ THOMAS STANALAND.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH TROTTER, *junior, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to the Subſcriber: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate, to bring them in to* RICHARD ROBINSON, *Attorney for the Adminiſtrator to the ſaid Eſtate.* ‡

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away (laſt Monday night) from the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD GALLAHER, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort fair hair, a remarkable ſcar on his right cheek, wants a tooth juſt under the ſcar; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, about half worn, and jacket of the ſame, black callimanco breeches, a ſhort working jacket, fore part ſnuff-coloured, and the other wineſtone, with braſs buttons, two coarſe ſhirts, grey-coloured ſtockings, new ſhoes, braſs buckles, not fellows; he ſpeaks much on the brogue; it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to forge a paſs, as he is a pretty tolerable ſcholar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 9, 1771. JAMES PATTERSON. §

ALL Perſons, indebted to the Eſtate of REBECCA RICE, late of Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, Widow, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment; and all thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to

¶ JOHN RICE, Adminiſtrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is to be ſold, by way of public VENDUE, on the 4th day of the Second Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in the townſhip of Londongrove, and county of Cheſter, containing 232 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, and barn thereon, an orchard, with about ſix acres of meadow, and thirty more may be made, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; it is within 15 miles of Newport, and half a mile of two merchant mills; all in good repair, and well timbered, and may be entered upon the 25th day of the Third Month. The vendue to begin at 12 o' clock, when attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

§ JOSIAH JACKSON.

To be RENTED,

And entered on the beginning of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Lower-Merion, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, the whole being in good order, containing 220 acres of land, about 160 acres thereof cleared, the moſt of it good corn and paſture ground, about 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made and watered, the woodland well timbered, and lays very commodious to keep the premiſes in repair; there are on ſaid place, a good large ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen, with a well of good water adjoining thereto, a ſtone milk-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, a large frame barn, with ſtone leanto ſtables and cow-houſe, a fine young orchard, in its prime, conſiſting of a variety of choice fruit; in ſhort, the whole from its nearneſs to market, and its other advantages, will, with induſtry, produce a valuable yearly profit to the renter. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the owner,

¶ THOMAS NORRIS.

Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, Jan. 11, 1771.

TAKEN up, and ſecured in Glouceſter goal, a certain *John Harriſon*, as he calls himſelf, but it is ſuppoſed his name is *John Harris*, and that he is a ſervant, belonging to *John Moon*, of Kent County, Maryland, as he anſwers the Deſcription in ſaid *Moon*'s advertiſement; ſays he was born in England, drinks hard, and ſwears much; has had a ſore leg, and has been about Woodberry about three Years. This is to deſire his maſter to come, pay coſt, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged by RICHARD JOHNSTON, Goaler. †

ON the 29th day of October laſt, came to the ſubſcriber's houſe, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a certain woman, who called herſelf MARGARET SPICER, being her maiden name, and ſaid ſhe was married to one SAMUEL WHITE, and lodged there over night, with her female child, about 9 or 10 months old; and next day went off, and left the ſaid child at the ſubſcriber's, and never returned again; ſhe wore an old olive green whalebone bonnet, a ſhort linen bedgown, ſtriped blue and white, linſey petticoat, ſtriped blue and white, white yarn ſtockings, and old calfſkin ſhoes; all her apparel very mean, and ragged; ſhe has reddiſh hair and freckled face, is of a middle ſtature, hath a little of the brogue on her tongue, and ſmoaks tobacco. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Margaret Spicer*, alias *White*, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ GRIFFITH JONES.

STOLEN, in the night of the 7th day of January inſt. out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown township, Bucks county, in Pennſylvania, a large ſilver faced watch, that ſhews the day of the month, with a ribbon, a key, and a braſs hook, the maker's name ſuppoſed to be Whitefield, with a paper with John Duchy's name on it, and a piece of red pluſh in the caſe; alſo two pair of mens ſhoes, and a large pair of carved Pinchbeck buckles. Whoever takes up the thief and goods, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, or for the goods only Fifty Shillings, paid by ¶ FRANCIS TITUS.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the meadows of the ſubſcriber, near Glouceſter Point, on the 10th January inſtant, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, a hog mane, and ſwitch tail, remarkably long bodied, a natural trotter, ſhed before, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as there was a ſmall brown horſe, about 12 hands high, with a bob tail, and bald face, with a ſnip, left in the place. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Indian King, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges. And whoever has loſt the above deſcribed horſe, by making application to me, and paying the charges, ſhall have him again.

ANDREW BANKSON.

RUN away, the 7th day of January, 1771, *from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, an apprentice boy, named* GEORGE TEMPLE, *about* 18 *years of age, a taylor by trade, about* 5 *feet* 9 *or* 10 *inches high, ſlim made, long viſaged, darkiſh coloured hair, cut before, not tied behind; had on, when he went away, a half worn hat, a kerſey coat, and a white jacket, the button holes ſet in a-new, black ſtuff breeches, patched on the knees with white cloth; and took with him, a blue ſtrait coat, middling rough, without lining, a ſheepſkin, dreſſed ſhammy faſhion, and the pattern of a ſtriped cotton jacket, not made up, two ſhirts, one of nine hundred, the other of tow cloth, and wore old grey darned ſtockings, and ſhoes, but no buckles.---It is poſſible he may change his clothes, as he has ſome carrying along with him.--- He can write ſome; he has ſtole his indentures, dated in the year* 1770, *witneſs Andrew Work, Eſq; and John Stuart. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, living near Robert Thomſon's ſtore, or Jacob Bear's mill.* JOHN M'CLAIN. §

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 6th of MARCH next,

PART of the eſtate late of Theodorus Lord, deceaſed, containing 36 acres of land, on which is a neat brick houſe, and an old one tenantable, with a ſtable and barn, and very good garden and orchard. A leaſe may be had to a perſon, who would improve it. This place is beautifully ſituated on the river Schuylkill, within about three miles of the city, and hath two large roads leading thereto; it affords the proſpect of a moſt delightful landſkip over the river. There is good ſhooting and fiſhing at this ſeat, and would ſuit any gentleman's family extremely well for a rural retreat during the ſummer ſeaſon. For terms enquire of JOSHUA HOWELL, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of JOHN SEARSON, at Kingſeſs, near the Lower, or Gray's Ferry.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Elk, in Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 10th of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named PETER HUGHES, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſtraight black hair, was ſcalped before, but now grown about an inch long, with a ſmall ſcar on his forehead, walks very ſmart, and ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh; had on, when he went away, a ſmall wool hat, bound with tape, a blue jacket, without ſleeves, the back parts lighter than the fore parts, coarſe tow breeches trowſers, two ſhirts, one check, the other white, old ſhoes, but no buckles; he is very much addicted to ſteal, and may poſſibly have got more clothes; he came into the country about the laſt of September, with Captain M'Cauſland, in the Wallworth, and this is the ſecond time he has run away; he was ſeen in Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to New-Jerſey; he is very apt to get drunk, and, when drunk, very quarrelſome; he pretends to be a weaver by trade, but knows very little about that buſineſs; he will probably change his name. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW FRAZER. ¶

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart township, Lancaſter county, the 2d day of January inſt. an apprentice to the Maſon trade, named James Tumblety, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown curled hair, ſomething of a down look, black eye-brows, and ſmall legs; had on, when he went away, an old light brown coat, linſey jacket, with black horn bottons, light blue breeches, two pair of ſtockings, one a light blue grey, the other a dark blue worſted, a felt hat, an old pair of ſhoes, and a black ſilk handkerchief; took alſo, a conſiderable ſum of money, wherein was one Half Johannes, the reſt in ſilver and bills; he might be apprehended in changing the bills, as he cannot read; it is likely he may change both name and apparel. Whoever takes up, and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ JOHN BIGHAM.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril, as he was ſeen going towards Philadelphia, and it is thought intends for Ireland.

CAME to the Plantation of the Widow COWGILL, in Fawn Townſhip, York County, in September laſt, a black HEIFER, about three Years old, with a Crop in the near Ear, and a Slit in the off one. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

¶ ALICE COWGILL.

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on Sunday, October 1, 1769, *in the County of Glouceſter, and Province of New-Jerſey, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* William Wilſon, *about* 30 *years of age; had on, when he went away, a good fine hat, old blue coat, old light coloured jacket, check ſhirt, ſtriped ticken trowſers, with white patches on the knees, good ſhoes, and braſs buckles. He is about* 5 *feet* 4 *or* 6 *inches high, well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, wears his hair, which is of a very ſandy yellow colour, tied behind, and has a very ſandy beard, his under lip very thick, is full faced, has a ſour look, and grey eyes. He was advertiſed when he ran away, in looſe advertiſements; his right name is* William M'Cullen, *and perhaps this advertiſement may not be worded like the other. I underſtand that he was ſeen laſt Fair at Noxontown. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me*

‖ BENJAMIN INSPEEK, *living near Cooper's Ferry.*

THE VOTES of the Honourable Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, for laſt Year, are now compleat, and to be ſold, by

¶ HENRY MILLER, *Printer, in Second-ſtreet.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, near the Forks of Gunpowder, on the 29th of December laſt, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, viz. JOHN BURNES, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, and has light coloured hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a light coloured frize jacket, the ſleeves of two different colours, the lower part yellow, a blue double-breaſted ditto, a pair of cotton breeches, the knees tied with blue ſtrings, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, felt hat, country made ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and light-blue ribbed worſted ſtockings. The other, named JOHN JOHNSTON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thin viſage, and ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, a red regimental jacket, with yellow facings, one blue under jacket, a pair of old ſhoes, old worſted ſtockings, old leather breeches, much daubed with tar and greaſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, paid by HERCULES KAMP, and CHARLES BAKER, junior. ¶

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January 24, 1771. NUMB. 2196.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE *of November* 6.

An AMERICAN, *to thoſe* ENGLISHMEN *who virulently write and talk againſt his* COUNTRYMEN, *ſends this Expoſtulation.*

IF it be true, as ſome of you ſay it is, that our Non-importation Agreements are not obſerved, but that we clandeſtinely import and conſume as much Britiſh Goods as ever, why are you ſo angry with us, and why do you propoſe compelling us to trade with you by Force?

If, as others of you ſay, we do indeed generally forbear importing at preſent, but muſt ſoon from Neceſſity be obliged to break our Agreements, cannot you have a little Patience?

Can you Engliſhmen think your abuſing us in all the Britiſh Papers as Rebels, Knaves, Fools, Traitors, &c. &c. will put us into a better Humour, make us more inclined to come to your Shop, buy your Superfluities, and follow your Faſhions?

Are you abſolutely certain, that there are no poſſible Means whereby we may ſupply ourſelves with Conveniencies and Neceſſaries, without importing them from Great-Britain?

If, through the high Price of Labour, Manufactures are, as you aſſert, impracticable in America, cannot you be quiet, and let us convince ourſelves of our own Folly by Experience, ſince that will make our future commercial Connections with you ſtill ſtronger, and diſcourage future Attempts, when perhaps become more practicable? Is it mere Good-will to us, and Fear of our hurting ourſelves by ſuch Attempts, that you take ſuch Pains to prove they cannot ſucceed? Or is it to convince Government that we may be uſed very ill, without the leaſt Danger of Prejudice to your Trade and Manufactures?

If thoſe Colonies, that entered into the Non-importation Agreement, have done it, as ſome of you aſſert, becauſe they are in bad Circumſtances, deep in Debt to your Merchants, and on the Verge of Bankruptcy, can their refuſing to take more of your Goods, and get deeper into your Debt, be ſo heinous a Crime, as to provoke your calling down upon them national Vengeance?

If the Coloniſts are indeed generally ſuch bad Paymaſters; if your Factors and Agents among them find ſuch infinite Difficulties in getting in your Debts; if the People of America are ſuch a Sett of Hypocrites, Knaves and Cheats, as you repreſent them to be, why, in the Name of common Senſe, are you ſo deſirous of continuing the Commerce with them? Why in ſuch Rage at their refuſing it? Why in ſuch Raptures when you heard, that a few in New-York had broken through the Agreement?

If the American Trade is of ſo little Conſequence to this Nation, as others of you tell us, that your Merchants and Manufacturers do not miſs it; that additional Demands from other Countries more than ſupply the Loſs of it; and that it is not therefore of the ſmalleſt Importance, whether the Americans are pleaſed or diſpleaſed with any Treatment they may receive from Britain, would you then puniſh them for doing you no Injury? If the Trade be only advantageous to them, cannot you leave them (like froward Children, that quarrel with their Bread and Butter) to puniſh themſelves, by going without it?

On the other Hand, if our Commerce and Friendſhip are of ſome Advantage to you, while you are exaſperating this Country againſt the Colonies by Miſrepreſentations and Falſhoods, if you are at the ſame Time by your Abuſes ſo exaſperating that Country againſt this, as that they will from Reſentment exert themſelves more earneſtly to give Encouragement, and finally ſhould ſucceed in every Manufacture, as they have already in ſeveral, will your Country then think that you have been doing it Service?

Do not you ſuppoſe it poſſible that civil Diſſenſions may encourage foreign Inſults? Can you conceive the leaſt Uſe in deſtroying all mutual Regard and Affection between Britain and America? Can you imagine a more diabolical Employment than that of fomenting Miſchief, ſowing the Seeds of civil War, provoking a Prince againſt his Subjects, Fathers againſt their Children, and promoting deadly Feuds between different Branches of the ſame Family?

Do you think it impoſſible that England may ever need Aſſiſtance from the Colonies? Do you think it quite out of the Courſe of human Affairs, that Britons ſhould ever have Occaſion to ſeek an Aſylum in America? Would it not be more comfortable to you and your Children to find there Liberty and Friends, than Slavery and Enemies?

To the PRINTER of the LONDON CHRONICLE.

SIR, *November* 8, 1770.

MUCH abuſe has lately been thrown out againſt the Colonies, by the Writers for the American Part of our Adminiſtration. Our Fellow Subjects there are continually repreſented as Rebels to their Sovereign, and inimical to the Britiſh Nation; in order to create a Diſlike of them here, that the harſh Meaſures which have been taken, and are intended againſt them, may not be blamed by the People of England. Therefore to prevent our being led into Miſtakes in ſo important a Buſineſs, it is fit that a full and particular Account of the Riſe and preſent State of our Miſunderſtanding with the Colonies ſhould be laid before the Public. This, from the Opportunites I have had, and the Pains I have taken to inform myſelf, I think I am enabled to do, and I hope I ſhall do it with Truth and Candor.

The Fact then is, that there is not, nor has been any Rebellion in America. If the Reſcue of a Seizure by Smugglers, or the Drubbing an Informer or low Cuſtom-Houſe Officer, were Rebellion, England, Scotland, and Ireland, might be ſaid to be in Rebellion almoſt every Week in the Year, and Inſtances of that Kind are much fewer in America than here. The Americans were ever attached to the Houſe of Hanover, and honour their preſent gracious Sovereign ſincerely. This is therefore a groundleſs Calumny. Nor have they any Enmity to Britain; they love and honour the Name of Engliſhman; they were fond of Engliſh Manners, Faſhions, and Manufactures; they had no Deſire of breaking the Connection between the two Countries, but wiſhed a perpetual Intercourſe of good Offices, Commerce, and Friendſhip. They are always willing to give Aids to the Crown, in Proportion to their Abilities: They think, however, and have always thought, that they themſelves have alone the Right of granting their own Money, by their own Repreſentatives in Aſſembly met, and that the Parliament of Britain hath no Right to raiſe a Revenue from them without their Conſent.

The Parliament hath, nevertheleſs, of late made ſeveral Attempts to raiſe ſuch a Revenue among them.

Heretofore, whenever the Colonies thought themſelves aggrieved by Britiſh Government, they applied for Redreſs by humble Petition; and it was uſual to receive and conſider their Petitions, and give them a reaſonable Anſwer.

They proceeded in the ſame Manner on the late Occaſions. They ſent over Petitions after Petitions to the Houſe of Commons, and ſome to the Houſe of Lords. Theſe were ſcarce any of them received. Some (offered while the Acts were under Conſideration) were refuſed on this Reaſon, that it was againſt an Order of the Houſe to receive Petitions againſt Money Bills; others, becauſe they contained Expreſſions that called the Right of Parliament in Queſtion; and therefore, it was ſaid, no Member dared to preſent them. Finding the Petitions of ſeparate Colonies were not attended to, they thought to give them more Weight by petitioning jointly. To this End a Congreſs of Committees from all the Aſſemblies was held at New-York, when Petitions to the King and both Houſes of Parliament were agreed to, and ſent hither. But theſe could not be received, or were rejected, on the Pretence that the Congreſs was an illegal Aſſembly, which had no Right to petition. Laſtly, on Occaſion of the Duty Act, the Aſſemblies propoſed, by a Correſpondence with each other, to obtain Attention, by ſending at the ſame Time ſimilar Petitions. Theſe were intended to the King their Sovereign, requeſting his gracious Influence with his Parliament to procure them Redreſs. But this they were told by the American Miniſter, was a FLAGITIOUS * Attempt! All the Governors were by him directed to prevent it, or to diſſolve the Aſſemblies that perſiſted in it; and ſeveral of them were accordingly diſſolved. And of thoſe Petitions that nevertheleſs came hither, and were preſented, it is ſaid that no Notice was ever taken, or any Anſwer given to them.

By this Management the ancient well contrived Channel of Communication between the Head and Members of this great Empire, through which the Notice of Grievances could be received, that Remedies might be applied, hath been cut off. How wiſely, the Public will judge. Hiſtory of a ſimilar Conduct in the Miniſtry of Spain, with Regard to the Low Countries, makes one doubt a little the Prudence (in any Government, how great ſoever) of diſcouraging Petitions, and treating Petitioners (how mean ſoever) with Contempt.

Inſtead of *preventing* Complaints by removing the Cauſes, it has been thought beſt that Soldiers ſhould be ſent to *ſilence* them.

The Soldiers have behaved in ſuch a Manner as to occaſion more Complaints.

They took Poſſeſſion of the public Building in which the Aſſembly or Parliament of New-England uſually convenes, obliged the Members to paſs through Lanes of Men in Arms to get to their Chamber, diſturbing them in their Debates, by drumming and piping in and round the Houſe, and pointed the Cannon againſt the Doors, treating the Province and People with every Indignity and Inſult, proper to provoke their Reſentment, and produce ſome raſh Action, that might juſtify making a Maſſacre among them. And they have fired upon and murdered ſeveral of the Inhabitants.

The Americans, upon the Treatment their Petitions had repeatedly received, determined to petition no more: But ſaid to one another, "We are too remote from Britain to have our "Complaints regarded by the Parliament there, eſpecially as we "have no Share in their Election, nor any Repreſentatives among "them. They will not hear *us*, but perhaps they will hear *their* "*own People*, their Merchants and Manufacturers, who are main"tained and enriched in ſome Degree by the Commerce with our "Country. Let us agree to with-hold that Commerce till our "Grievances are redreſſed. This will afford thoſe People a "Foundation for petitioning, and they will be attended to, as "they were on a former Occaſion, and meet with Succeſs." This Reaſoning and Expectation were the ſole Foundation of the Non-importation Agreements in America, and *not any Enmity to Britain.*

In this Expectation it ſeems they were miſtaken. The Merchants trading to North-America, not well liking the Miniſtry, unwilling to ſolicit, or be obliged to them for any Thing, and hoping ſoon to ſee a Change for others more to their Mind, were backward in petitioning the Parliament. And when they did petition, the City being out of Favour at Court, their Petition was very little attended to, and produced no Effect. To prevent the Manufacturers from taking any Part in the Affair, they have been artfully amuſed with Aſſurances that the Colonies could not long ſubſiſt without the Trade, that Manufactures among themſelves were impoſſible, that they might depend there would be an extraordinary Demand for Goods, as ſoon as the total Want of Conveniencies ſhould compel the Americans to reſume the Commerce; and therefore they would do well to be quiet, mind their Buſineſs, and get a great Stock of Goods beforehand, to be ready for that Demand, when the advanced Price would make them ample Amends for the Delay.

In the mean Time the Merchants in America have reaped great Advantages. They have ſold off moſt of the old Goods that lay upon their Hands; they have got in moſt of their Debts from the People, and have in a great Meaſure diſcharged their Debt to England, that bore a heavy Intereſt; this they have done at an Advantage of near 20 per Cent. in moſt of the Colonies, by the Lowneſs of Exchange, occaſioned by the Non-importation; and this Nation has loſt near that Proportion (if I am rightly informed) on all the Money drawn for theſe by Britiſh Agents, to pay and provide for the Troops and Ships of War, and to diſcharge other Expences of contingent Service. This Loſs muſt amount to a very great Sum, beſides the Loſs in Commerce.

Many of theſe Merchants in America, however, having nearly compleated theſe Points, and ſeeing the main End of their Agreement (the total Abolition of the Duties) not likely to be ſoon obtained as they expected, begin to grow uneaſy under the Delay, and are rather deſirous of altering the Agreement made againſt general Importation, and reducing it to the Excluſion of thoſe commercial Articles only, on which the Duties are, or ſhall be impoſed. But the Generality of the People in America, the Artizans in the Towns, and the Farmers throughout the Country, finding the Non-importation advantageous to them all; to the Artizans, as it occaſions fuller Employment, and encourages the Beginners that introduce new Arts; and to the Farmers, as it prevents much uſeleſs Expence in their Families, and thereby enables them more expeditiouſly to improve their Plantations to the raiſing a greater Produce, at the ſame Time that it is a Spur to domeſtic Induſtry, in ſuch Manufactures as, though not fine, are now become faſhionable and reputable, and, from their ſuperior Strength, are much more ſerviceable than the flimſy Fineries that uſed to be made for them in Britain; and all feeling the Advantage of having had Money returned into the Country for its Produce, from Spain, Portugal, Italy (and even from England, ſince the Balance of Trade has turned againſt her) inſtead of thoſe Britiſh Superfluities for which all that Caſh was formerly remitted, or ordered into England; I ſay, the Generality of the People in America, pleaſed with this Situation of Things, and reliſhing the Sweets of it, have now taken the Lead, in a great Degree, out of the Hands of the Merchants, and in Town and County Meetings are entering into ſolemn Reſolutions, not to purchaſe or conſume Britiſh Commodities, if they are imported, till the Acts they eſteem injurious to their Privileges are repealed; and that if any Merchants do import before that Time, they will mark them as Enemies to their Country, and never deal with them when the Trade ſhall be opened. This is now become a Reſtraint upon the Merchants. A Party, however, of thoſe at New-York, have broken through the Agreement, and ordered Goods; and the Merchants here, who had long lain idle, being rejoiced at this Opening, have ſent them over immenſe Quantities, expecting a quick Sale, and ſpeedy Returns. But the Event is yet very uncertain. The Trade of New-York was chiefly with Eaſt New-Jerſey and Connecticut, their two neighbouring Colonies, and theſe have reſolved to have no farther Dealings with that City. Several Counties, too, of the Province of New-York, and the greateſt Part of the Inhabitants of the City itſelf, have proteſted againſt the Infraction of the Agreement, and determined not to buy or uſe the Goods when they arrive. So that the Exporters begin now to apprehend that their ſanguine Hopes will be diſappointed. And as Rhode Iſland has returned to the Agreement, ſome think it not unlikely that New-York may do the ſame.

What Remedy, if any, the Wiſdom of Parliament ſhall think fit to apply to theſe Diſorders, a little Time will ſhew. Mean while, I cannot but think that thoſe Writers, who buſily employ their Talents in endeavouring to exaſperate this Nation againſt the Colonies, are doing it a very ill Office: For their virulent Writings being diſperſed among the Inhabitants of the Plantations (who read all our Papers and Pamphlets, and imagine them of greater Eſtimation here than they really are) do in ſome Degree irritate the Coloniſts againſt a Country which treats them, as they imagine, ſo injuriouſly:----And on our Side, as nothing is likely to be well done that is done in Anger; as Cuſtomers are not naturally brought back to a Shop by unkind Uſage; as the Americans are growing, and ſoon will be, a great People, and their Friendſhip or Enmity become daily of more and more Conſequence; as their Fiſheries, their coaſting Trade, their Weſt India and European Trades, greatly increaſe the Numbers of Engliſh Seamen, and thereby augment our naval Power; as their joint Operations with our's in Time of War, muſt make the whole national Effort more weighty and more effectual; as Enmities between Countries, foſtered and promoted till they have taken Root, are ſeldom ever to be eradicated; and, when thoſe Countries are under the ſame Prince, ſuch Enmities are of the moſt miſchievous Conſequence, encouraging foreign Enemies, weakening the whole Empire, and tending to its Diſſolution; therefore I cannot but wiſh, that no Steps may be taken againſt the Coloniſts, tending to abridge their Privileges, alter their Charters, or inflict Puniſhments on them, at the Inſtance of *angry Governors, diſcarded Agents, or raſh indiſcreet Officers of the Cuſtoms*, who, having quarrelled with them, are their Enemies, and are daily irritating Government here againſt them, by Miſrepreſentations of their Actions, and Aggravations of their Faults, with much Malice: I hope the great Principle of common Juſtice, that *no Man ſhould be condemned unheard*, will not by us be violated in the Caſe of a whole People; and that lenient Meaſures will be adopted, as moſt likely to heal the Wound effectually: For harſh Treatment may increaſe the Inflammation, make the Cure leſs practicable, and in Time bring on the Neceſſity of an Amputation; Death indeed to the ſevered Limb, Weakneſs and Lameneſs to the mutilated Body.

N. N.

* *See Lord H----------'s Letters to the Governors.*

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING, in the new-papers of laſt week, publiſhed a Narrative of facts relative to the manor of Lowther, *from which, I flatter myſelf, it plainly appears, that the part I acted, during my agency in that buſineſs, was fair and honeſt, I now proceed to that part of Meſſieurs* Tilghman *and* Lukens's *charge againſt me, where they aſſert, that my grants for lands at* Muncy, "muſt *have been obtained by fraudulent practices, and impoſitions on the Proprietary officers.*"---*In anſwer to which, I beg leave to lay before the Public the following ſhort ſtate of the caſe, under a perſuaſion, that it will be ſufficient to invalidate their charge againſt me, in the minds of the candid and judicious.*

In Anno 1768, *I applied to the land-office for ſundry patents of land in the province of* Pennſylvania, *lying on the Weſt branch of the river* Suſquehannah, *on a creek known by the name of* Muncy *Creek, grounded on ſundry orders and warrants of ſurvey, and conſequent regular ſurveys made by the Proprietary officers, which patents were executed to me on the cuſtomary valuable conſiderations paid, and quit-rents reſerved. The lands were ſufficiently deſcribed in the ſurveys, and their ſituation well known to the ſurveyors, and the whole affair was tranſacted by the proper officers, in the cuſtomary public offices, and in every reſpect in uſual form.*

The lands in queſtion, were not, at the time of the ſealing of part of the patents, purchaſed of the Indians, *at leaſt they were included in the grand purchaſe of* 1768, *and part of the patents were ſealed afterwards. All the queſtion then, that I can ſee ariſing here, is, whether patents, regularly obtained for lands in* Pennſylvania, *not purchaſed of the* Indians, *are valid in law againſt the Proprietaries--or whether the Proprietaries, ſubſequent to ſuch patents, can purchaſe the lands, ſo patented, of the* Indians, *and make new grants of them to new purchaſers, and legally ouſt the firſt patentees. I leave the queſtion to be decided by the Public for the preſent, or by due courſe of law in any future time, when the Proprietaries, or their grantees, ſhall bring their actions againſt me, or any perſons claiming under me. At preſent I ſhall only remark, that titles to lands, obtained in the ſame manner, are not new---that one of the very men who has* modeſtly *lent his name to calumniate me, now holds lands in* Buffaloe Valley, *ſurveyed ſeveral years before my firſt ſurvey at* Muncy, *both places equally unpurchaſed of the* Indians *at the times of ſurvey---And I have reaſon to think, that had any other perſon, than one of the fraternity of* Proprietary land-dealers, *obtained poſſeſſion of this tract, in the ſame manner, he would have been loaded with abuſe as I have been; for it appears, that what they charge as fraudulent in me, they conſider as* fair *and* equitable *in themſelves----But ſhould they* admit *that ſuch a proceeding is equally criminal in themſelves, this tranſaction muſt then have been winked at, as a reward to the poſſeſſor to ſign his name to the unjuſt accuſations againſt me--in hopes, perhaps, of intimidating me into a ſurrender of my intereſt into the hands of my accuſers, who follow the buſineſs of land-jobbing, and who ſeem to look with a wiſhful eye upon my acquiſitions.---I diſclaim all fraud or ſecret unfair practices in my dealings, and challenge the ſaid advertiſers, and all other Proprietary officers, to make appear any thing againſt me of fraudulent practices, or to vindicate any ſtate of facts different from the above.*

In

[*For new Advertiſements, ſee the fourth Page.*]

In fine, I hereby complain heavily to the Public againſt Meſſieurs Tilghman *and* Lukens, *for vilifying and aſperſing my character, as a fraudulent perſon, in the public news-papers, when nothing more can be made appear againſt me, than being hardy enough to claim lands from the Proprietaries grant, which I am told, by counſel learned in the law, are clearly defenſible by the moſt eſtabliſhed maxims of law.*

Philad. Jan. 14, 1771. SAMUEL WALLIS.

PETERSBURGH, October 5.

THE 3d Inſtant, being the Empreſs's Coronation Day, was celebrated with extraordinary Magnificence. Her Imperial Majeſty took this Opportunity to recompence the Services of ſeveral of her principal Officers, by granting them diſtinguiſhing Marks of her Favour. Count Alexis Orlow was appointed a Knight of St. George of the Firſt Claſs, with the Penſion annexed to that Dignity, beſides a Preſent of 100,000 Rubles, and the honourable Prerogative of hoiſting during his whole Life the Imperial Flag. Count Fedor, his Brother, is promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant General, and the Enſigns of the Order of St. George of the Second Claſs, with the Penſion annexed to that Dignity, and a Preſent of 50,000 Rubles. Admiral Spiritow has received the Order of St. Andrew, with an Eſtate inhabited by 2700 Peaſants. Admiral Greeck, who, as well as the Officers abovementioned, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Deſtruction of the Turkiſh Fleet, received a Preſent of 20,000 Rubles, with the Enſigns and Penſion of the Order of St. George of the Third Claſs. Her Imperial Majeſty likewiſe ordered 200,000 Rubles to be diſtributed among the other Officers of the Fleet in the Archipelago. Several other Promotions and Gratifications were made that Day.

Ploczk, Oct. 16. We are aſſured they have conſtructed at Azoph, a Ruſſian Fleet, conſiſting of 65 flat-bottom Veſſels, each having on board two twenty-four Pounders, and that this Fleet, which will take on board 12,000 Men, is to ſail to the Black Sea, in order to ſecond General Tottleben, or to aſſiſt in any other Enterprize that may be thought proper.

Smolenſko, Oct. 20. According to our laſt Advices from Seopol, we learn, that Count Panin, after having left a ſtrong Garriſon at Bender, and detached a Body of Troops to attack Oczakow, had retired with the reſt of his Army to his laſt Year's Winter Quarters. The Booty made at Bender is much more conſiderable than that ſeized at Choczim.

Newcaſtle, Oct. 27. Receipt to cure French Vanity, and Spaniſh Inſolence. "Go to Portſmouth, and take of Ships of the Line, made of true Britiſh Hearts of Oak, *quant. ſuff.* and diſtribute among theſe ſome Thouſands of Engliſh Sailors; let the Royal George ride at their Head up the Atlantic, and let Hawke thunder in the Stern. Thus equipped, ſteer left-hand Ways to Breſt and Cadiz, bombard the latter, and ſalute the former in the Engliſh Way with *un Coup mortel:* This Doſe will be ſo effectual, that it will require no Repetition; it will at once make the French polite, and the Spaniards courteous."

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 24. The following Gentlemen were appointed Flag-Officers, viz. Robert Hughes, Eſq; to be Rear-Admiral of the Red. Clark Gayton, John Barker, and Lucius O'Brian, Eſquires, to be Rear-Admirals of the White. John Montague, Thomas Craven, and James Sayer, Eſquires, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue. And to rank as ſuch with Officers of the ſame Flag, according to their Seniority as Captains.

LONDON.

October 23. The Report of an Augmentation of his Majeſty's Land Forces, we are aſſured, is without Foundation.

October 25. Captain Elliot, lately appointed to the Command of his Majeſty's Ship the Portland, is ſo well reſpected by the Seamen for his Bravery and Humanity, that his Ship was manned by Volunteers in about three Days.

Extract of a private Letter from Conſtantinople.

"The North-eaſtern Parts of Europe are at preſent both delighted and terrified by a Species of Magnificence, with which the World has been for ſome Time unacquainted. The Grand Signor has at laſt taken the Field in Perſon. He is the only Turkiſh Emperor who has headed his own Armies ſince the Time of Solyman the Magnificent. It was obſerved, that the Grand Signor, who, through all the Accidents of this War, had preſerved a natural or affected Tranquility, came out of his Haram ſolicitous and dejected, having been, as it is ſuppoſed, ruffled by the Diſorder of the Women and their Attendants, of whom ſome were weeping and fainting, becauſe they were ſelected for the March, and others furious and clamorous, becauſe, being left behind, they thought themſelves neglected. But in the Courts of Eaſtern Princes, Fear and Reſentment are idle Paſſions. The Order of the Maſter muſt be obeyed. The Grand Signor ſets out with a Pomp becoming what he ſtyles himſelf, the Maſter of the World. The imperial Tent contains a Square of an Hundred Feet every Way, and is covered on the Outſide with the coſtlieſt Tapeſtry. All the Furniture is of Silver, and over every Apartment, into which it is divided, is a Banner, interwove with golden Threads, and edged with Diamonds. The Creſcent, which is raiſed high over the Entrance, is of maſſy Gold. Around this Pavilion are the Tents of his Women, and their Attendants, into which it is Death to enter, and which are therefore diſtinguiſhed from all others by a Covering of yellow Silk, and by white Plumes of Oſtrich Feathers waving on their Tops. Their March is little leſs magnificent than their Encampment. The Waggons which convey the Women, and which are probably the ſame as the Harmamaxæ of the ancient Perſians, are covered in like Manner with yellow Silk; and the Harneſs of the Horſes is adorned with Pearls. When the Women diſmount from theſe Carriages, Notice is given by a particular Sound of the Inſtruments of War, and the whole Army turn their Backs, that they may not look upon them. It is eaſy to perceive, that however this Magnificence may gratify the Sultan's Vanity, it can contribute little to his Succeſs. The Ruſſians will fight with more Eagerneſs to gain theſe Riches for themſelves, than the Turks to preſerve them for their Maſter.

"That no Encouragement may however be wanting, on the fifth Day of their March was publiſhed the following Proclamation:

"Be it known to the invincible Defenders of our illuſtrious Empire, the Officers and Soldiers of the Army now marching to chaſtiſe Inſolence, and ſupport Juſtice, that ſince the Sultan has put himſelf at the Head of his faithful Troops, it is his Pleaſure that his Preſence be perceived not more by the Strictneſs of his Diſcipline, than by the Splendor of his Liberality. He therefore makes it known to the utmoſt Limits of his Camp, that when his Cannon ſhall have ſwept away Reſiſtance, and his Scymitar ſhall have fallen on the Neck of Obſtinacy; when he ſhall hear no Voice but that of Supplication, and ſhall ſee nothing but the Duſt of Armies flying before him, he will reward his ſteady Followers, by diſtributing amongſt them the Spoils of the Conquered. He will give them Kingdoms to be parcelled out, and Cities to be ſet to Sale. Let them look round the Territories of their Enemies, and conſider them as their own Poſſeſſions. Let them number the Armies that oppoſe them, and conſider them as the Slaves, by whoſe future Labour thoſe Poſſeſſions ſhall be cultivated."

"It was obſerved that when his Proclamation was publiſhed, it produced no great Exultation. The whole Army was ſilent, except a few Troops, which were prepared before hand to receive it with Acclamations."

A Letter from Conſtantinople, dated September 3, ſays, "The Janiſſaries, tired with the preſent War, and not being able to avoid following the Grand Signor's Orders to ſtay in the Army, had Recourſe to a Diſguiſe to exempt themſelves from it, but their Scheme was diſcovered by the Kaimakan. They were dreſſed like Chiokadars, that is, Servants to People of Diſtinction, but as their Numbers encreaſed daily, the Kaimakan had the Curioſity to take off ſome of their Shoes, to ſee if they had not the Mark that all the Janiſſaries have round their Feet, occaſioned by the narrow red Shoes they wear, and by this Means they were diſcovered. The Grand Signor reproached them in Perſon, and after threatening them, in caſe of any future Event of the Kind, he gave ſtrict Orders to make diligent Search after them, and oblige all the Janiſſaries to join the Grand Viſir at the Army."

October 27. Yeſterday Sir Piercy Brett, Knight, formerly Rear Admiral of the Red, kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed Vice Admiral of the White.

On Thurſday the Lords of the Admiralty received Letters from ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen in the Country, informing them, that they would uſe every legal Method to provide Hands to man the Fleets now fitting out.

October 30. It is imagined that Earl Ferrers will ſoon be appointed an Admiral, that Nobleman having been formerly many Years in the Sea Service, and is eſteemed a Man of great Judgment and Valour. It is remarkable of Lord Ferrers, that he is the leaſt under the Influence of Party of almoſt any of the Houſe of -------, as he ſometimes votes with the Majority, ſometimes with the Minority, according as his Judgment and Conſcience direct, as to the Matter in Debate.

A Gentleman who landed from the Continent, laſt Wedneſday, ſays, that the French King, ſo far from ſaying (as mentioned in the Papers) "Let me have no War; let me have no War;" gave theſe Orders fourteen Days ago, "Let all my Fleets be ready, and every Regiment that can be ſpared, be within four Miles of my Shores." He adds, that the French are poſſeſſed of Plenty of Money, without any new Tax.

Nov. 1. Yeſterday there was a full Board of Admiralty, at which Sir Edward Hawke preſided, when ſome more Ships were ordered to be put into Commiſſion.

A Gentleman of this City was a few Days ago called on to give his Reaſons for refuſing to pay the Land-tax for his Eſtates in a certain County, or ſuffer his Tenants to pay it; he anſwered that he will never pay a Farthing till he is legally repreſented in Parliament, and that if his Tenants pay the Tax, he will not allow it them again.

We hear that the Viceroy of a neighbouring Kingdom, on finding the Increaſe of popular Clamour, has, to appeaſe the Mal-contents, and to avert their Anger, with reſpect to himſelf, drawn a Portrait lately of a Lord Lieutenant in his own Perſon, with both his Hands tied behind him.

We can aſſure the Public, that the Right Hon. Lord Mayor has ſent particular Directions to all the Conſtables in this City, who have Preſs-warrants, not to put any Perſon on board the Tender, without firſt carrying them before a Magiſtrate.

Nov. 3. We have it averred to us, that a certain Nobleman (againſt whom the Proceedings of Wedneſday, at Weſtminſter, were particularly pointed) happening, juſt after the breaking up of the Aſſembly, to meet in Saville-row, a Patriot Commoner of great Fortune, his Lordſhip cried out, "Well, Sir, what have been the Motions of the Ragamuffins in Weſtminſter-hall?"---- "Why, my Lord, the Ragamuffins have unanimouſly carried a Motion to have no *Impeachment*, till they are ſure of *Decollation*."

Orders are given for all the Crews of the Men of War that arrive from foreign Stations, to be turned over on board the Guard Ships, in order to compleat the different Squadrons going abroad.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the ELECTORS of the City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER.

May it pleaſe your MAJESTY,

AS long as we have any Confidence left in the Integrity of your Majeſty's Intentions, and in the Sincerity of your Declarations, we cannot ceaſe moſt humbly, though earneſtly, to implore your Royal Interpoſition in Behalf of a loyal and much injured People. We have already petitioned your Majeſty for a Diſſolution of the preſent Parliament. That Power is wiſely and inconteſtably placed by the Conſtitution in your Majeſty, for the Benefit of your People. There are but two Situations in which it can be exerciſed----either when the People are diſſatisfied, or when they are ſatisfied with the Conduct of their Repreſentatives. If your Majeſty means wholly to decline this Power, as irreconcilable with the Principles of the Conſtitution; the People will loſe a conſtitutional Remedy: If your Majeſty means to retain it, and to exerciſe it only in the latter Caſe, as it has been very recently, and without Scruple, exerciſed over the American Aſſemblies, it can never be a Benefit, but, on the contrary, muſt be a grievous Injury to your Subjects. Your faithful City and Liberty of Weſtminſter do therefore moſt earneſtly implore your Majeſty to exert it now, when the whole Kingdom is moſt juſtly and generally offended with the Conduct of this Parliament.

With the moſt dutiful Reſpect to your Majeſty, and with the moſt inviolable Attachment to your Royal Perſon and Family, we beg Leave to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the Redreſs of every Grievance, the Security of all our violated Rights, the Relief of all our Sufferings, the Prayer of every Petition, the Reſtoration of Unanimity, Harmony, and Peace *(ſo often recommended by your Majeſty from the Throne)* are all entirely in your Majeſty's Power to beſtow: For the Injuries we have ſuſtained, and the Evils of which we complain, have been voted and produced by your Majeſty's own Miniſters, Officers, and Servants, and by thoſe Members of Parliament eſpecially, who are under the immediate Influence of the Crown.

Your Majeſty has long been ſo happily ſituated, as to have a Choice of Means to give Redreſs and Contentment to your People. Either by removing ſuch of your Servants who have done the Wrong (inſtead of diſmiſſing thoſe who refuſed their Concurrence) or by diſſolving the preſent Parliament: That ſo, ſince no adequate Proviſion has hitherto been made, to prevent the Crown and its Miniſters from chuſing all their Servants and Dependants from amongſt the Repreſentatives of the People, the People, by a freſh Election, may have an Opportunity of chuſing for their Repreſentatives thoſe who ſhall not be the Servants and Dependants of the Crown and its Miniſters.

By the Choice of independent, unbiaſſed, and real Repreſentatives of the People, and by the Meaſures which ſuch Men will naturally take for our Security, we truſt, under the good Providence of God, that we ſhall not continue to ſee in this Kingdom Electors denied the Right of Election, Juries denied the Right of Judgment, and Petitioners denied the Right of Complaint."

Nov. 5. His Majeſty has commanded Orders to be tranſmitted to all the Governors of Forts, both in and out of Great-Britain, to ſend an Account of their Strength, and loſe no Time in making Application for ſuch Supplies of Men and Ammunition, as are neceſſary for the greater Security of thoſe Places from the Depredations of any Enemy.

Nov. 6. It is ſaid that a Body of Gentlemen, not fewer than ſixty in Number, at a Meeting held in the City on Friday Evening, came to the unanimous Reſolution of not paying any Land-tax this Year.

On Thurſday laſt Captain F------, late of a Ship belonging to Virginia, was lodged in Woodſtreet Compter, on a Charge againſt him for the wilful Murder of two Sailors, and a Boy, on board the ſaid Ship on the High Seas. He was on Saturday examined before the Lord Mayor, when the Facts appearing very clear, on the Depoſitions of two Seamen, who were on board the Veſſel, he was committed to the above Priſon, in order to take his Trial at the next Seſſion of Admiralty, which will be held ſome Time next Month.

At the Meeting of the Freeholders at York, on the 25th of September laſt, Sir George Armytage ſaid, "What is to be expected "by a Repetition of our Grievances in another Application to "the Throne, while that pernicious Influence prevails, is evident, "I doubt not, to every one preſent. *Shall we again kneel at that "Altar, where our moſt ardent Prayers have been ineffectual?* For "my Part, *I ſhall not vote for a Remonſtrance.*"

The Speech of the Common Serjeant, on preſenting the Lord Mayor elect, was very judicious and complimentary to the Integrity and Abilities of his Lordſhip. The Lord Commiſſioner Smyth, in his Anſwer, only ſaid, "Sir, I am told that the Livery "of London choſe you, and the Court of Aldermen approved "you, as Lord Mayor: I am now, in the King's Name, to tell "you, that his Majeſty likewiſe approves you."

Two Cabinet Councils were held on the laſt Diſpatches received from his Excellency Lord Viſcount Stormont.

We are told Lord Chatham has a Plan for accomodating all domeſtic Differences, which his Lordſhip will read in the Houſe of Lords ſoon after the opening the enſuing Seſſion of Parliament.

It is aſſerted, that Lord Hillſborough will ſoon quit the Superintendancy of American Affairs, and aſſume another important Department in Adminiſtration.

The Engliſh reſiding at Liſbon are perpetually complaining of Portugueſe Ingratitude: Shall we never repay this Conduct by a Specimen of *Britiſh Reſentment?*

Every maritime Power in Europe is at this Time encreaſing her naval Force. Is it to be ſuppoſed that all theſe Preparations can end in any Thing leſs than a War?

Killegrew being told that King Charles the Second's Noſe was ſore, ſaid, "No Wonder, when his Majeſty has been led by it ſo long."

Nov. 7. It is now poſitively ſaid at the Weſt-End of the Town, that a reſpectable Part of the preſent Armament will in a few Days be diſpatched for the Tagus, to procure a full Satisfaction for the many Injuries done to our Commerce by the moſt ungrateful Court of Portugal, whoſe Country we have ſaved in Time of War and Famine.

The manufacturing Part of the Inhabitants of Paris is ſo much diſtreſſed by the inhanced Price of every Neceſſary of Life, that the Bourgeois, or Citizens, are under the greateſt Apprehenſions of an Inſurrection.

The Vintage through France has univerſally failed, on which Account the Price of ordinary Wine is very much advanced, to the great Diſtreſs of the Poor, whoſe Drink is chiefly Wine.

Bread in France is riſen to Five Sous in the Pound, which is double the Price to what it is in this City, notwithſtanding they have had a very plentiful Harveſt.

A Letter from Portſmouth informs us, that two Foreigners were very buſy, on Friday laſt, in making Obſervations on the Harbours, &c. but that being ſpoke to rather too haſtily, by a Gentleman, who had noticed them, they ſuddenly withdrew.

We find that the implacable Hatred which the King of Spain entertains for the Engliſh, aroſe from the Behaviour of an Engliſh Captain at Naples, whilſt he was Monarch of that Kingdom. A Proof of his fine Underſtanding!

Nov. 8. A true Anecdote of the late Mr. Whitefield.---In the early Part of his Life, this Gentleman was preaching in the open Fields, when a Drummer happened to be preſent, who was determined to interrupt his pious Buſineſs, and rudely beat his Drum in a violent Manner, in order to drown the Preacher's Voice. Mr. Whitefield ſpoke very loud, but was not ſo powerful as the Inſtrument: He therefore called out to the Drummer in theſe Words:---"Friend, you and I ſerve the two greateſt Maſters exiſting, but in different Callings; you beat up for Volunteers for King George; I for the Lord Jeſus Chriſt. In God's Name then don't let us interrupt each other; the World is wide enough for us both, and we may get Recruits in Abundance." This Speech had ſuch an Effect, that the Drummer went away in great Good-humour, and left the Preacher in full Poſſeſſion of the Field.

Nov. 10. Laſt Week, at a Meeting of many Freeholders of Middleſex, at the Denmark Tavern, it was unanimouſly agreed to refuſe to pay the Land-tax for the Year enſuing; and ſeveral Gentlemen of the City have come to the ſame Reſolution.

On Wedneſday M. Mouchin Pouſchin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, had an Interview with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at his Houſe, when, it is ſaid, much Altercation enſued.

The Remonſtrance of the Weſtminſter Electors, preſented on Wedneſday by Sir Robert Bernard, is ſigned, "By Order of the general Meeting, John Wilkes, Chairman," and not by any other Hands.

If War with Spain is unavoidable (ſays a Correſpondent) let us comprehend France in our Declaration. Let no Chicanery on the Side of the latter, put off the Blow till ſhe is able to ward it away. The Houſe of Bourbon is united; and when any Branch of it pretends to be your Friend, while the others are at War, that Branch means to deceive. We know where France is vulnerable: Fortune herſelf cannot prevent her Sugar-Iſlands from falling into our Hands. Turn the Wealth of her Weſt-Indies into our own Commerce, and ſhe loſes the Means of continuing the War.

Letters from Genoa, by Yeſterday's Mail, adviſe, that they had it from Marſeilles, that the French Merchants had ſuſtained a Loſs, during the preſent War in the Levant, of no leſs than Seven Millions of Piaſtres.

A certain popular Gentleman having lately taken the Lead in ſome public Proceedings, contrary to the Opinion of many eminent Lawyers, we are told, that the Security given for his good Behaviour for ſeven Years, is likely to be agitated during the preſent Term at Weſtminſter.

The caſe of Preſs-warrants *has been accurately ſtated by the direction of the Lord Mayor, and ſent to Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Wedderburn, for their opinion.*

James Cock, the Freeholder of Middleſex, applied by his brother, John Cock, to Mr. Alderman Wilkes, who adviſed every ſtep be purſued. After the Habeas Corpus was ſued out, the Lords of the Admiralty not only granted his diſcharge, but ſent it down to him by expreſs at their own expence, before the Habeas Corpus could be ſerved.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that five Spaniſh, and four French men of war of the line, lately paſſed the Gutt, and appeared to be bound for ſome port to the Northward.

It is ſaid that there is a great coolneſs at preſent between a Gentleman of the firſt eminence in the Law, and the Premier, and others in the M-----ry. The Lawyer is much inclined for peace.

Great pains are taken by the Patriots to make up the quarrel between Mr. W----s and Parſon H-----, but it is thought they will not ſucceed; and it is reported, ſome other patriotic Gentlemen are diſpleaſed with the conduct of the former.

Nov. 13. We hear much about the Manilla Ranſom; ſhould it not be ſettled to the Satisfaction of this Kingdom, in the preſent Negotiation carrying on by our Miniſtry, or made a Point of our Quarrel, ſhould a War enſue, there is a Way of deciding the Difference which has not been thought of; namely, commencing a Suit againſt his Catholic Majeſty; nor is this Proceeding without Precedent. The King of Spain (ſays Mr. Selden) was outlawed in Weſtminſter-hall, I being of Counſel againſt him. A Merchant had recovered Coſts againſt him in a Suit, which becauſe he could not get, we adviſed to have the King outlawed for not appearing; and ſo he was. As ſoon as Gondimar heard that, he preſently ſent the Money, by Reaſon if his Maſter had been outlawed, he could not have had the Benefit of the Law, which would have been very prejudicial, there being then many Suits depending betwixt the King of Spain and our Engliſh Merchants.

On Friday laſt the Aldermen Townſend, Sawbridge, and Oliver, requeſted the Lord Mayor to call a Common Council, to conſider of a Bounty for Seamen, which his Lordſhip readily granted for Thurſday. It is ſuppoſed that ſome of the Common Council will move at the ſame Time for a Remonſtrance, that they may convince his Majeſty, that whilſt they are deſirous to ſhew the utmoſt Alacrity in his Service, they are determined to have Redreſs for the Injuries the Conſtitution has received from his Miniſters.

Lord Holland's Accounts will be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly after Chriſtmas Holidays.

On the 3d Inſtant died, at his Seat of Cullenhouſe, in Scotland, James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, a Nobleman of very ſingular and extraordinary Merit.----His Lordſhip was one of the Truſtees for improving Manufactures, Fiſheries, &c. and for managing the annexed Forfeited Eſtates in that Part of the united Kingdom, and attended the Buſineſs of theſe Boards with a truly patriotic Zeal and Aſſiduity. For many Years paſt he had reſided almoſt conſtantly on his own Eſtate, and employed his ample Fortune in promoting Trade, Manufactures, Agriculture, and all Kinds of Induſtry. Ever ſolicitous to fill his high Station with real Dignity, and farther to qualify himſelf to be more extenſively uſeful to Society (the ſole Object of his Ambition) he converſed much with, and greatly honoured Men of Letters, and Perſons of Ingenuity in almoſt every Profeſſion, always endeavouring to convert whatever Knowledge he by this Means acquired, to the Benefit and Improvement of his Country.---His natural Diſ-

position was calm, placid, and ſerene, his Sentiments generous and enlarged, his Underſtanding ſolid and manly, and his Integrity of Heart ſuch as could not be ſhaken; being ever a fixed and perſevering Enemy to Jobbing, Cabal, and every Species of Faction, either in public or in private Life. As a Friend and a Companion, thoſe who had the Honour of his Lordſhip's Acquaintance well knew, and will long remember, the pleaſing, the ſenſible, and the amiable Figure he made in that Capacity. To the reſt of his Fellow-ſubjects ſuffice it to ſay, that in him they have loſt one of the moſt honeſt, moſt intelligent, and moſt public-ſpirited of our Nobility; whoſe Example, as it gave Life and Vigour to national Improvements of every Sort within the Sphere of his Influence, ſo will his Loſs be ſincerely felt, and deeply and univerſally lamented.

Nov. 15. A Bill, it is ſaid, is intended to be brought in, to take away the Charter from the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

We are informed, that the Authors of the intended Aſſaſſination of her Imperial Majeſty the Czarina, have been happily diſcovered. This wicked Conſpiracy, after tracing it through a Variety of Labyrinths, has at laſt been fixed upon the Houſe of Bourbon. The French King's Ambaſſador at St. Peterſburgh, has been fully proved to be charged by his Court with this Commiſſion. In Conſequence of this Diſcovery, the French Ambaſſador, now at Peterſburgh, is a cloſe Priſoner in his own Houſe, where he is guarded Day and Night by a military Detachment, and moſt probably, in a few Days, will be ſentenced to the Puniſhment due to ſo black a Crime, which, in that Country, is the KNOUT.

A Correſpondent informs us, that Debates in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society Yeſterday, were agitated with great Warmth. Mr. Barry ſpoke near an Hour and an Half, Mr. Buck near an Hour, and Mr. Dodgewell finiſhed the Oppoſition of the Day. The chief Charge brought againſt the Managers was, that of their ſupinely enjoying themſelves at their Country Seats, during the Summer, inſtead of immediately beginning thoſe Preparations for Blows, which they are now in ſuch a Panic about: That War had been meditating by our Enemies ever ſince the Conqueſt of Corſica, which by the leaſt ſpirited Meaſures here at home, muſt have been prevented, and very thankfully too by the French, who would at laſt have been glad of any Pretence to have ſaved the Blood and Treaſure which that Conqueſt coſt them: That we are not prepared in any other Part of the World for a Stroke from the Enemy: Gibraltar, Minorca, the Fiſheries, defenceleſs; and no Dependance on the Colonies for their hearty Support, as in the late War. Mr. Barrington talked of Faction and Sedition; which the Buck of the Society took to himſelf, and threatened to bring before them during the Seaſon, in a regular Manner, a new Repreſentation of St. George's Fields, which, from Materials he had procured, he was enabled to do. Mr. North acquitted himſelf by obſerving, that had he prepared for Blows three Months ago, Mr. Bourbon, and his Family, would have done the ſame; that indeed, we then ſhould have had rather the Start of them; but that, as it is, we have the Start of them, and every Advantage we could have had ſooner. Mr. Barry was very confident that he *ſmelt* War, but nothing more than *a very ſtrong Smell* of it appeared from any Thing that fell in the Converſation of the Day.

A very pathetic Eulogium was, we hear, ſpoken in a certain Aſſembly Yeſterday, on a lately deceaſed popular Commander, by Col. Barre. His Deſcription was ſo juſt, and his Language ſo elegant and affecting, that it drew Tears from almoſt every Eye. Lord North, in Anſwer to a Hint that had been thrown out, that it was abſurd to employ one Branch of the Houſe of Bourbon to mediate our Differences with the other, aſſured a certain Aſſembly, on Tueſday laſt, "That England wanted no Mediator; that ſhe was able to ſettle her own Diſputes, and reſent any Injuries offered to her; and that he was certain the Gentleman, who entertained that Opinion, muſt have collected his Information either from News-papers or Coffee-houſe Politicians.

Mr. D--d-ſw--ll pledged his Honour in a certain Houſe on Tueſday laſt, that he would at leaſt once in every Seſſion during this Parliament, move that Aſſembly to reſtore to the People their Rights, which had been violated in the Determination upon the Middleſex Election.

We hear, that on the Arrival of Mr. Potter from Madrid, all the Papers relative to the Spaniſh Diſpute (including the laſt Meſſage) will be laid, by Order, before an auguſt Aſſembly: Before which Time neither the Lord Mayor (as was promiſed) nor the Public, need expect to hear the leaſt Syllable about the Matter from Authority.

Some keen-ſighted Politicians pretend to have unravelled one or two Myſteries in a late Speech. *Extraordinary* Supplies are earneſtly ſought for, to defray the public Expences in equipping our Fleets, which ſhews that there is not the leaſt Hope of having their Expences (as Lord North intended) from Spain; and at the ſame Time proves that ſome more *extraordinary* Work is expected.

A Correſpondent aſks, Why were not all Lord North's Meſſages and Remonſtrances directed to that *great* Man the *Governor of Buenos Ayres*, who, according to the *Tenor* of a late Speech, was the Aggreſſor, and not the Spaniſh Miniſtry.

We hear that *Doubts* have *already* ariſen, in a Quarter little ſuſpected, relative to granting the Supplies.

We are aſſured that the French King had lately ſent agents to Amſterdam, to negociate a loan on public ſecurity; which was refuſed univerſally, on ſo brittle a foundation, as the Dutch termed it.

A letter from Gibraltar ſays, that two Spaniſh frigates, belonging to the fleet ſtationed at Carthagena, continually follow the Britiſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean, at a diſtance, to obſerve their motions.

Tueſday the Robin-hood debates commenced for the winter ſeaſon; when both the Upper and Lower Societies were extremely full. The former tranſmitted, as uſual, ſome propoſitions to the latter, which being read by the chairman, were afterwards largely and lamely expatiated upon by Mr. Greville, from whom little could be heard, or underſtood, except a motion for the thanks of the Society for the above propoſitions. He was ſeconded very audibly in the ſermonizing way, by Mr. Apprice. Conſiderable objections however to theſe thanks were raiſed on the other ſide of the room, particularly by the great performer Mr. Barry, who poured forth his eloquence for above an hour, by the glaſs; in the midſt of which a thunder ſtorm broke forth, that almoſt ſhook the room; but happily a calm ſoon ſucceeded. In the courſe of this oration much freedom was taken with a certain inſinuation, that the late hoſtile proceedings was the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres. He deſired to be informed if it was certain that this Governor had acted from his own motion, and not from the inſtruction of his court; in which caſe he muſt have taken upon him to warn the Engliſh from Falkland's Iſland; afterwards to threaten them with a force that ſhould oblige them to leave the place; and laſtly, actually to ſend that force; and all this without receiving orders to do ſo from the King his maſter. He added, with great pleaſantry, that he had formerly been well acquainted with this Governor, who was at that time an officer in a ſuperior command, and had great merit: "But little (ſays he) did my good friend Don Franciſco ever dream of arriving at this pitch of honour, and being conſidered by the K. of G. B. as his enemy." But the reſentment of the K. of G. B. it ſeems, was levelled for two years together againſt a wretched libeller, and now againſt the poor Governor of Buenos Ayres; againſt John Wilkes, Eſq; juſt come out of the King's Bench priſon, and my old acquaintance Don Franciſco.

In the courſe of this oration, the not-orious *Mr. Berrington having been a little freely dealt with, for ſending ſome unintelligible orders in the laſt war, Mr. Berrington declared, that ſince he had been in office, he had written letters upon letters, hundreds of letters, and thouſands of letters, nay, he believed he might even ſay an hundred thouſand letters, without the leaſt fault having been found with any of them, except indeed one, about ſome doings in St. George's Fields, which the voice of faction and ſedition had formerly miſrepreſented in that ſelf-ſame Robin-hood Society.*

The Gentleman at whom this laſt ſtroke was aimed (Minheer Burkenhoof) ſtarted from his ſeat, returned the blow with great fury indeed, and ſwore by all the Gods, that he then pledged himſelf to bring St. George's Fields into that Aſſembly Room, by ways and means he had lately procured, and which, he ſeemed to threaten, ſhould confound his antagoniſt, and aſtoniſh that Society. Much more was added in the menacing as well as the flowery way.

It is remarkable that no amendment to the propoſition *was moved; ſo the thanks of the Society, as uſual, paſſed by a very great majority.*

Tueſday Mr. Burke, and Colonel Barre, convinced the members of a certain great aſſembly, that they were as firm in the cauſe of freedom as ever, by their animated attack upon the unaccountable proceedings of the Premier, who was obſerved ſeveral times to turn pale, and gnaw his nether lip.

The complaint of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, *in a certain oration, looks as if a Great Perſonage had been adviſed to call the* ſervant *to an account inſtead of the* maſter.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 10.

The Brigantine Thomas and Mary, Captain Dunſley, arrived in York River from London, in Lat. 35:40, Long. 73:20, fell in with the Sloop Unity, John Buchanan, Maſter, from Philadelphia, bound to St. Vincent, which, on the 18th Inſtant, about 12 Leagues from Cape-Henlopen, carried away her Maſt about 20 Feet from the Deck. She intended for Charleſtown, or Bermuda, to refit.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 17.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of his Lordſhip's Council, was this Day pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation, proroguing the General Aſſembly of this Province, to Tueſday, the Firſt Day of October next.

NEW-YORK, *January* 21.

The Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, ſailed with the Mail for Falmouth laſt Friday; and the Britannia, Capt. Munds, ſailed for London the Day following.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES.

Mr. HILLEGAS,	Mr. ROSS,
Mr. PAWLING,	Mr. THOMAS MINSHALL,
Mr. BROWN,	Mr. BIDDLE,
Mr. JOHN JACOBS,	Mr. EDMUNDS.

Ordered,

THAT the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES do ſit as often, during the preſent Seſſion of Aſſembly, as there may be Occaſion, to hear the Complaints of Perſons, who conceive themſelves aggrieved by any Public Officer of this Province, in the taking exorbitant Fees for Services done in Diſcharge of his Office, or any other Public Grievance.

Reſolved,

THAT this Houſe will receive no Petitions for private Bills after the 4th Day of *February* next.

Extract from the JOURNALS, *January* 17, 1771,
CHARLES MOORE,
Clerk of ASSEMBLY.

We hear that LYN-FORD LARDNER, Eſq; is appointed Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port, in the Room of the late ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Eſq; deceaſed.

On Wedneſday, the 16th Inſtant, departed this Life, Mr. AMOS HILLBORN, of this City, Merchant. A young Gentleman, univerſally eſteemed for his many Virtues---which not only denominate him the humane upright Man, but what is of infinitely greater Moment---the ſincere Chriſtian. His Remains, attended by a great Concourſe of reſpectable Citizens, were on Sunday laſt depoſited in Friends Burying-Ground.

We hear that the PREMIUM of TEN POUNDS for the greateſt Quantity of ſound *Cocoons*, above *Twenty Thouſand*, raiſed within one Family, and brought to the Filature in this City for the laſt Year, was adjudged by the Managers to JOHANNA ETWIN, of Bethlehem.

On Saturday, the 12th Inſtant, one Thompſon was committed to the Goal of this City, for feloniouſly entering the Houſe of Mr. Ludwick Kuhn, at Kenſington, the Night before, with Intent to rob him; the Fact is related as follows, Mr. Kuhn waking in the Night, heard ſome Noiſe in the Room, which he imagined to be the Servant attending the Children with ſomething they wanted, but preſently feeling ſomebody reaching for his Wife's Pockets, where his Keys were, he jumped up, and ſeized hold of Thomſon's Hair, who, being a very ſtrong Fellow, drew him out of Bed, when a Scuffle enſued; and Thompſon threatened to rip him open, if he did not let him go; but Mr. Kuhn, thinking his Life in Danger, made an obſtinate Reſiſtance, and at length over-powered and ſecured him; and when a Light was brought, a Knife was found lying on the Floor, near the Bed-ſide, with which, it is ſuppoſed, he intended to have put his Threats in Execution.

Yeſterday Se'nnight, about Six o' Clock in the Evening, a Woman was knocked down, near St. Peter's Church, by a Man in a blue Surtout Coat, who robbed her of ſome Wearing Apparel, and other Things, and then made off.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Mary, W. Alexander, from St. Croix. Ship Molly, E. Belford, Cadiz. Sloop Bentham, R. Alberſon, and Sloop Charlotte, J. Cobourne, from New-York.

OUTWARDS. Ship Betſy, S. Hawke, for Jamaica. Brig Sally, J. Thompſon, Antigua. Ship Sally, J. Hazelwood, for Liſbon.

CLEARED. Sloop Unity, W. Carliſle, to Jamaica. Brig Globe, J. Garrigues, to Liſbon.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1771.

A FEW GERMAN FAMILIES, that lately came paſſengers from Rotterdam and Cowes, in the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Thomas Arnott, are deſirous to bind themſelves, for a reaſonable time of ſervitude, to ſuch perſons as may want them, and can diſcharge the freight to WILLING and MORRIS, who are willing to give any credit that may be deſired, upon ſufficient bonds, bearing intereſt.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1771.

THE Partnerſhip of WILLIAMS and ELDRIDGE, being expired, all thoſe who are indebted to them, and thoſe who have Demands againſt them, are deſired to call on DANIEL WILLIAMS as ſoon as may be, in order to ſettle their Accompts.

To the PUBLIC.

THAT Tract of LAND, in the County of Bucks, called the MANOR *of* PENNSBURY, *being advertiſed for Sale, in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No.* 2195---*This is to inform the Public, in order to prevent their riſquing their Property, in Purchaſes of the Gentlemen, to whom they are in ſaid Advertiſement directed to apply, that I am adviſed by able Counſel, my Title to that Tract of Land is good, and that I am determined to vindicate the ſame.*

Jan. 17, 1771. ¶ TIMOTHY HURST.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the fourth of February, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of Benjamin Davids, at the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, A certain meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Mulberry-ſtreet and High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet, 18 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth 153 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by a lot late of James Steel, ſouthward by ground of Hannah Morris's, eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, and weſtward by an alley late of James Steel; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1771.

A PARCEL of Goods, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, are in the Cuſtody of the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, which will be ſold in two Weeks from the Date hereof, to pay the Charges of the Perſons in whoſe Poſſeſſion they were found, unleſs the Owner or Owners ſhall apply, and prove their Property, before that time.

Was FOUND the 21ſt Day of January inſt. in Cherry-Alley, in PHILADELPHIA,

A POCKET-BOOK, full of Papers, among which, an old Petition to the Aſſembly of New-Jerſey, with ſeveral old Accounts; it is marked E. R. 1759. *The Owner, by applying to the Printers, proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertiſement, may have it again.*

To be SOLD, or LETT on Groundrent,

A LOT of Ground, on Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, containing in Front, on Second-ſtreet, 51 Feet, and in Depth 100 Feet. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL POWEL, who has alſo ſundry Lots to lett in Walnut-ſtreet, Third-ſtreet, and Front-ſtreet. 6 W.

Cheſter, January 19, 1771,

BY *virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on the* 19th *day of February next, about one o' clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain piece or parcel of land, containing about* 100 *acres, be the ſame more or leſs (ſubject to the right of John Douglaſs the elder, and wife, of and in the ſame, during their lives) ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in Cheſter county; bounded by lands of John Guttery, John Stuart, and Octarara creek; late the eſtate of John Douglaſs, junior, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by*

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

BY *virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, on the* 23d *day of February next, about two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be expoſed to ſale, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing* 80 *acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good orchard, ſeveral acres of meadow, and a good ſpring of water near the door; bounded by lands of Joſeph Caldwell, John Lewis, Simon Letchbergers, and the road leading from Newtown to Philadelphia; late the eſtate of Peter M'Dowell, deceaſed, now of Mary M'Dowell, Adminiſtratrix; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by*

JESSE MARIS, *Sheriff.*

Philadelphia, January 22, 1771.

To be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, half way between Second and Third-ſtreets, and nearly oppoſite the Three Ton Tavern,

A VARIETY of SCALE BEAMS, and SCALES; alſo a general aſſortment of lead and iron weights.

S. GARRIGUES, *Clerk of the Market.*

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE, to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed where it is, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 27th and 28th days of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Archibald Thompſon, in Norriton townſhip; ſundry lands and tenements, late of the eſtate of CHARLES NORRIS, Eſq; deceaſed, viz.

The Norriton Mills, of Schuylkill and Stony-creek, 18 miles from the city of Philadelphia, with a large tract of about 531 acres of land, and a fine iſland, called Barbados Iſland, containing 88 acres, joined together by a mill dam.---Exact draughts or plats of the ſaid mills and lands, marking the ſpots of any meſſuages or tenements, fields, meadows, and woods, are now preparing, and will be put up to public view, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Philadelphia; at the mill, in Norriton; at Matthias Slough's, in Lancaſter; and at Wright's Ferry, on Saſquehanna. The aforeſaid mills have theſe many years lett for 100l. and the plantation for 50l.

A meſſuage or tenement, with 46 acres and 151 perches of land, adjoining to the mill tract, leaſed to Andrew Crawford for 60 years, at 6l. per annum, there being 46 years of the ſaid term yet to come, and unexpired.

Another meſſuage or tenement, with 45 acres, in Norriton aforeſaid, leaſed to Frederick Borr for 60 years, at Three Piſtoles per annum; there being 50 years of the ſaid term to come, and unexpired.

Another meſſuage or Tenement, with 98 acres and 90 perches of land, in Norriton aforeſaid, leaſed to Jacob Slough for 40 years, at the yearly rent of 40 buſhels of wheat.---The reſidue of the term of this leaſe unexpired is 32 years.

Another meſſuage or tenement, with 99 acres and 32 perches of land, in Worceſter townſhip, leaſed to Martin Newbaker, for 50 years, at the yearly rent of 40 buſhels of wheat, 32 years yet to come.

Another meſſuage or tenement, with 49 acres and 96 perches, in Worceſter aforeſaid, leaſed to George Krieger, for 40 years, at the yearly rent of 20 buſhels of wheat, 32 years yet to come.

Another meſſuage or tenement, with 49 acres and 96 perches of land, in Worceſter aforeſaid, leaſed to Nicholas Singer, for the lives of himſelf, his wife, and children, rent 20 buſhels of wheat.

And another meſſuage or tenement, with 139 acres and 32 perches, partly in Worceſter aforeſaid, and partly in Whitpain townſhip, in the tenure of Nicholas Kniſell; leaſe is at will; rent 59 buſhels and a half of wheat.

The Proprietaries quitrent of the whole, One Engliſh Skilling per hundred acres.

The conditions of ſale are, that the purchaſer pay one third part of the purchaſe-money in the middle of March, and the other two third parts thereof, with intereſt, in the middle of September next.

MARY NORRIS, Adminiſtratrix.

To encourage the ſale of the aforeſaid mills, mill tract, and iſland, it is thought proper to mention in this place, that the purchaſer thereof may have, if it ſuits him, the loan of at leaſt one half of the purchaſe-money, for the ſpace of five years; he giving the premiſes in mortgage to the lender, and paying intereſt half yearly.---Apply to *Lewis Weiſs*, Scrivener, in Philadelphia, who will alſo ſhew the title of the premiſes.

To be SOLD, at a reaſonable PRICE,

THE Time of an Apprentice Lad, who is bound to learn the Shoemaker's Trade; he has yet ſeven Years *and* ten Months *to ſerve, is a ſmart likely Boy, and is ſold for no Fault. Any Maſter Shoemaker, who wants ſuch a one, may know the Particulars, by enquiring of the Subſcriber, living in Germantown, on Mr. John Wiſtar's Place.* PETER FRITSHY. ¶

FOUND, laſt Sunday Morning, near the Middle Ferry, a SILVER WATCH. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to JOHN TINNEY, at Mr. JAMES's, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill. ¶

STOLEN, on Thurſday evening, the 17th of this inſtant January, out of the barn-yard of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, near Downing's mill, a brown MARE, three years old paſt, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, about as large as a dollar, when taken had old ſhoes on before, part of her under lip white, the hair in her mane and tail coarſe, the tail curley, paces and trots, a very good hackney when taken, ſhe is with foal. If the mare is ſecured for the owner, a reward of Forty Shillings will be paid; if the thief and mare is ſecured, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, a reward of THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS will be paid by me MORDECAI CLOUD. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore, near the Forks of Gunpowder, on the 29th of December laſt, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, viz. JOHN BURNES, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, and has light coloured hair, ties behind; had on, when he went away, a light coloured frize jacket, the ſleeves of two different colours, the lower part yellow, a blue double-breaſted ditto, a pair of cotton breeches, the knees tied with blue ſtrings, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, felt hat, country made ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and light-blue ribbed worſted ſtockings. The other, named JOHN JOHNSTON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, thin viſage, and ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, a red regimental jacket, with yellow facings, one blue under jacket, a pair of old ſhoes, old worſted ſtockings, old leather breeches, much daubed with tar and greaſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have SIX POUNDS reward, paid by HERCULES KAMP, and CHARLES BAKER, junior. ¶

HISTORY.

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

THE SECOND VOLUME of that exalted HISTORICAL WORK, intituled, *Robertson's Hiſtory of Charles the Fifth*, &c. and is now ready to be delivered to the Subſcribers, and to all Perſons that now chooſe to encourage American Manufactures, Price only One Dollar, although the Britiſh Edition cannot be imported for leſs than Four Dollars each Volume.---The THIRD VOLUME of this celebrated Hiſtory is now in the Preſs, and will ſoon be finiſhed; therefore, all Perſons that are perſuaded One Volume is an equivalent for One Dollar, and are pleaſed to ſend their Names to ROBERT BELL, at the Union Library, in Third-ſtreet, or to any other Bookſeller, may depend upon Ebullitions of Gratitude, from

January 17, 1771. THE EDITOR.

N. B. SUBSCRIBERS in the Jerſeys, may be ſupplied by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington, and Mr. DUNLAP ADAMS, in Trenton. ¶

Publiſhed, and to be SOLD by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his Printing-Office, in Burlington,

THE LAWS and VOTES of laſt Seſſions of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of *New-Jerſey*; by whom Printing is performed in a neat and correct Manner, and the beſt Price given for *Hogs Briſtles*, and clean *Linen Rags*.

Where alſo may be had, Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream, &c. with a Variety of School Books, &c. Stationary and Blanks, by Wholeſale and Retail. Book and Pocket Almanacks for 1771, to be ſold at the above Printing-Office. ‡

To be SOLD, by

JOSEPH DRINKER,

In Front-ſtreet, above the Bank Meeting-houſe, and next Door to Doctor George Weed's,

A Quantity of genuine SCOTCH SNUFF, to be ſold very low, much cheaper than this Country Snuff, and better; alſo a Parcel of Quart Spice Bottles, and Doctors Quart Bottles; likewiſe Doctors Phials, of ſeveral Sizes, very cheap. At ſaid Place may be had, China, Stone, Glaſs, Delph and Queen's Ware, with many other Kinds of Goods. ¶

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court for Cheſter County, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 12th day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain piece or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt Nantmill, in Cheſter County, bounded by lands of Gayen Wallace, Robert M'Connaughy, and by Brandywine creek, and by lands of Thomas Carſon, and Robert Wallace, containing 232 acres and 3 quarters, beſides the uſual allowance; late the eſtate of John Thompſon, deceaſed. The Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by ELIZABETH THOMPSON, and JAMES MOORE, Adminiſtrat. ¶

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THAT commodious ſeat, in Moore's-Town, in the county of Burlington, Weſt New-Jerſey, where Joſhua Biſpham lately lived, conſiſting of a good ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, two kitchens, a good convenient ſhop for dry goods, and another for wet ditto, a large convenient cellar, and ſtore, convenient for the pork trade, where 900 barrels of pork have been manufactured in one year, good convenient ſtables, and other out-houſes. Alſo a good bearing orchard, and large garden, contiguous to ſaid buildings, two lots of meadow, containing about 8 acres; the premiſes are in a healthy part of the country, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Mount-Holly, about 10 miles from Cooper's ferries. For terms enquire of JOHN HURSTIS, living in Moore's-Town. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Small plantation, containing 50 acres of good LAND, lying in Providence, in Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Edgmont and Goſhen, and on the great road from Cheſter to Coneſtogoe road and the Great Valley; having thereon a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a ſhop well finiſhed, with a good barn, ſtable, and draw-well at the door; it is well watered and timbered, and ſome very good meadow made, and more may be made; ſuitable for either tavern or ſtore. For terms of ſale, apply to JOHN MOORE, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL OLIVER, in Providence, near the Premiſes. ‡

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the latter end of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, three miles from this city, on the eaſt ſide of Frankford road, containing near 300 acres of land, a large houſe, 5 rooms on a floor, barn, ſtable, a ſpring-houſe for milk, 40 acres of meadow, a run of water runs through the whole meadow, never dry, a large quantity of low and upland may be made meadow, a large quantity of woodland for fencing and firewood, the ground is a good ſoil for grain; great variety of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, cherries and mulberries, very convenient to ſupply the market with great variety of market truck, alſo with milk, butter, and cheeſe. Any perſon that takes the plantation on a leaſe, muſt have a large ſtock of milch cows, ſheep, and ſome horſes. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, next door to the Old Ferry Houſe, in Water-ſtreet. BENJAMIN RAWLE. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on the Twenty-fifth of March next,

A PLANTATION, called TACKONY, near the mouth of Frankford Creek, containing about 170 acres of land, about 100 acres whereof are cleared, and in good fence, about 10 acres of drained banked meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more of upland meadow may ſtill be made. There is on this tract of land a large brick dwelling-houſe, with a piazza, gardens well fenced in, a good ſtone barn and ſtables, and a large orchard of very fine fruit trees. If any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe, they may have three or four years to pay the money, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. The above plantation is not more than ſix miles from Philadelphia, has a landing on Delaware, and on Frankford Creek, commands a fine view of both river and creek, and would be a good ſituation for a Gentleman's country ſeat, the road to it, being one of the beſt near this city. For further particulars, enquire of

THOMAS WILLING.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, five Miles from this City, in the Precinct of RICHMOND, commonly called, POINT-NO-POINT, containing 116 acres, about one half well drained meadow, to be entered on the 25th of March next. Enquire of GEORGE ROBERTS. Tbc.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Clayton, of the Manor of Moorland, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, bill, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to enable the executors to pay off the legatees.

BLATHWAITE JONES, THOMAS AUSTIN, Executors.

The above *B. Jones* has to lett, a ſmall plantation, in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, about two miles and a half from the city, containing 37 acres, moſt of it in good clover and timothy, handy to the market; whoever inclines to rent the ſame, may have it with or without the ſtock; no one need to apply, but ſuch as can give ſecurity for the rent, if required. *B. Jones.*

HENRY BURNET, *Conveyancer,*

INFORMS the PUBLIC, that being conſiderably recovered from his late illneſs, he now practices his buſineſs in the moſt accurate and authentic manner, and with the greateſt ſecrecy and diſpatch: And doth keep his OFFICE in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, three doors below Second-ſtreet.

CONVEYANCING is of ſuch vaſt importance to all perſons intereſted in eſtates, that the validity of their titles, the ſecurity of their poſſeſſions, rights and properties, and the ſatisfaction to Teſtators, of having their intentions eſtabliſhed by their laſt wills and teſtaments, mainly, indeed wholly, depend upon the ſkill of the perſon whom they employ; it therefore doth well behove the parties to proceed with caution, to act upon mature deliberation, and to apply to thoſe only who are ſkilful and expert in the art, who have become maſters in the profeſſion by a regular apprenticeſhip, and whoſe knowledge is founded upon "ſolid judgment, and may be relied on as the reſult of ſettled experience." But not to comment further on its eſſential utility, the *adverti ſer* thinks it highly requiſite to notice, that he received his inſtruction, as an apprentice, from that judicious and juſtly celebrated Mr. *John Reily*, deceaſed, whoſe ſuperior judgment and ſkill in the profeſſion, is univerſally acknowledged---a profeſſion, "of which (to uſe the language of a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn) he has the honour to be a member: Honour let me call it---ſince to deſerve a more inferior appellative muſt proceed from the miſconduct of the practiſer." ¶ 10s. Tbctf.

Thoſe who are deſirous to lend or borrow money upon intereſt (by way of mortgage) he has frequent, almoſt conſtant, opportunities to ſerve to their mutual and entire ſatisfaction.

Lancaſter, January 10, 1771.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

SEVENTEEN hundred ACRES of LAND, in Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, 281 acres thereof, at the mouth of Conewagoe creek, and up the river Saſquehanna, the land remarkably good, upwards of 40 acres of meadow, on the ſaid creek, may eaſily be made and watered; alſo a very convenient ſeat for a merchant and ſaw mills, it being bounded on the river, and above the Falls of Conewagoe, and therefore has the convenience of water carriage, to the heads of ſaid river; there are 30 acres clear, a log-houſe, 16 feet by 20, and ſome bearing apple-trees.

Alſo 223 acres, part of an iſland in the river Saſquehanna, and oppoſite the above mentioned tract, 20 acres whereof are clear, and the reſt well timbered, and rich enough for hemp.

Alſo 800 acres of land, about one mile above the mouth of Conewagoe creek, and adjoining the river Saſquehanna, there are three tenements, with tolerable good log-houſes, 100 acres on the whole clear, ſome meadow already made, and a great quantity more to be cleared, and eaſily watered.

Alſo 400 acres, three miles from the river, and near the Round Top, at leaſt 100 acres of meadow may be made on this tract; the whole is well watered and timbered, and the greateſt part of the upland very good for grain.

Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid land, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday, the 12th of February, at the houſe of Barnabas Quin, adjoining one of the ſaid tracts of land, and any perſon deſirous to view the lands, before the day of ſale, are deſired to apply to Mr. Magee, adjoining Temple's Tavern, who will ſhew the lands. ¶ 7/6. JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

WHEREAS the Partnerſhip of WINEY and BUNNER is nearly expired, they therefore deſire all thoſe that are any wiſe indebted to them, to diſcharge their reſpective Balances, to prevent Trouble.-----They have a few Pipes of Fyall, and ſome Quarter Caſks of old Liſbon Wine, on Hand, which they will ſell low for Caſh only. *tbc.* 2 *M.*

To be LETT or SOLD,

TWO ſtone meſſuages or tenements, and contiguous tracts of land, containing about 125 acres, ſituate in New-Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the Manatawny road, 28 miles from Philadelphia, and the ſame diſtance from Reading, at one of which tenements there hath been a tavern kept for ſeveral years paſt; there are on the premiſes a good barn, ſtone ſtables, and other out-houſes, about 15 acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard, of about 150 apple and cherry trees, &c. For terms, apply to DANIEL REES, *on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia,*

Tbc. DAVID KENNEDY.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Saturday, the 9th of February, at Twelve o' Clock at Noon,

A STRONG likely NEGROE MAN, about 32 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. If any Owner of a Saw-mill wants to purchaſe him, his Maſter will take Half the Price in Boards and Scantling; the other Half may remain on Intereſt, giving Security, if required. ¶

Newport, January 18, 1771.

THE Subſcribers beg Leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and their Friends in particular, That they have a very convenient Wharff, and large Stores, fit for the Reception of Flour, and all Kinds of Country Produce, which they purpoſe tranſporting to Philadelphia in a very fine Shallop, which will carry upwards of 400 Barrels. Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour them with their Commands, may depend on immediate Diſpatch, Punctuality, and quick Returns made them, by FERGUSON M'ILVAINE, and ABRAHAM BOYS. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE choice of two plantations, the one ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, containing 232 acres of land, 100 acres of which will produce excellent wheat, 100 of woodland, 40 acres of good meadow ground, and 50 more may be made, with a good orchard, which produces variety of good fruits, a good dwelling-houſe, with 3 fire-places, 5 rooms upon the floor, with a good cellar, barn, and ſtables, within 4 miles of Burlington, 5 of Mount-holly, and 1 mile of the navigable river; the ſaid plantation is well watered in every field, winter or ſummer; the joining fences are in good repair, 4 partition fences divides the whole.

The ſecond plantation, ſituate within 4 miles of Mount-holly, and 1 mile from the river, containing 160 acres of land, well watered in every field, winter or ſummer, 60 acres of which produces excellent wheat, 20 acres of good clear meadow ground, and 10 acres more may be made; a good orchard, a good dwelling wood houſe, with a good cellar, and two fire-places; the ſame in good tenantable repair.

Any perſon, inclinable to purchaſe the choice of ſaid plantations, may know the terms, by applying to ABRAHAM KELLY, in Northampton, in the county of Burlington; or THOMAS ELTON, fronting the Barrack-guard, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. January 15, 1771. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 30th Day of this inſtant January, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Alexander Simmarel, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County,

TWO Surveys of LAND, on Application made by a certain Robert Rodgers, one containing 19 Acres, the other 22, lying partly in Sadſbury, and partly in Weſt-Caln, adjoining Land of John Fargus, Thomas Law, Robert Cooper, and others. Any Perſons inclining to view the ſaid Land, may apply to the Subſcribers, at ſaid Simmarel's, on the Morning before the Sale. ¶

DAVID WHITEHILL, *and* LEONARD WILKINS.

To be LETT or SOLD, and entered on immediately,

THE noted TAVERN, known by the name of the Three Crowns, of Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, and 16 miles this ſide Lancaſter, on the high road to Philadelphia. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either part, or the whole, with the land, may have their own time for payment; full information will be given of the ſame, by applying to Mr. Matthias Slough, in Lancaſter, or, the owner, HENRY KEPPELE, at Philadelphia. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcribers hereof, on the 4th day of this inſtant January, a certain JOHN HALL, late of Pileſgrove, a Blackſmith by trade, a rough looking thick ſet fellow; had on, when he went away, a claret coloured coat, and other clothes; ſays that he was born near Pennypack, in Pennſylvania; took with him ſundry things not his own property, as alſo left his bail. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid John Hall, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, from ¶ PETER LOWDERBACK, or THOMAS HAMILTON.

York-Town, January 14, 1771.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of execution to me directed, on Monday, the 28th of this inſtant, on the premiſes hereafter mentioned, will be expoſed to ſale, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, a certain furnace, forge, griſt-mill, and ſaw-mill, on Codorus creek, in the townſhip of Hellam, with the utenſils thereto belonging, and alſo the tract of land whereon the ſaid iron-works and mills are erected, containing 160 acres, more or leſs; together with all other lands in the ſaid townſhip of Hellam, and townſhip of Manchester, heretofore purchaſed or contracted for, for the uſe of the ſaid iron-works, containing, by eſtimation, 3000 acres, more or leſs.--- And alſo a tract of land called Smithfield, containing 31 acres, and allowance, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, adjoining the lands of Jacob Brindley and others. And a large quantity of coals, cord wood, and pig iron (ſome whereof is part wrought) a ſett of ſmith's tools; all having been ſeized as the eſtate of William Bennet, and to be ſold by GEORGE EICKELBERGER, *Sheriff.* ¶

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Tax of Five Shillings per Acre is laid on the Northern Diſtrict of Kingſeſſ Meadows, to be paid into the Hands of the Treaſurer, on or before the Firſt Day of February. By Order of the Managers, ‡ GEORGE GRAY, Treaſurer.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL that Tract of LAND, ſituate in the County of Bucks, in the Province of Pennſylvania, known by the Name of PENNSBURY MANOR, containing upwards of 6000 Acres, and now laid out in 28 Farms. For Terms of Sale, apply to JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE, and THOMAS RICHE, living near the premiſes. ‡

STRAYED or ſtolen from the meadows of the ſubſcriber, near Glouceſter Point, on the 10th January inſtant, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, a hog mane, and ſwitch tail, remarkably long bodied, a natural trotter, ſhod before, has neither brand nor ear-mark, but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as there was a ſmall brown horſe, about 12 hands high, with a bob tail, and bald face, with a ſnip, left in the place. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Indian King, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges. And whoever has loſt the above deſcribed horſe, by making application to me, and paying the charges, ſhall have him again.

ANDREW BANKSON.

THREE POUNDS a CORD for the Bodies of Beach Wood-trees of the white Sort, with a large Growth, and commonly a ſmooth Bark, ſplit or quartered only, and the latter if cut with a Croſs-cut-ſaw, to be paid by the Subſcriber, who continues the making of all Sorts of *Carpenters* and *Joiners Plains*, and the Sale of Variety of *Hard-ware*, &c. the third Door turning up from Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet. SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

N. B. All Creditors to whom I am indebted above nine Months may receive their proper Balances; and all Debtors who regard their Credit, are requeſted to call and pay, and all others likewiſe, to avoid paying above Twenty Shillings in the Pound. Tbctf.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Radnor townſhip Cheſter county, containing of right 125 acres, about 60 acres thereof cleared, carefully kept clean from garlic and briars, fenced chiefly with cheſtnut rails, 10 acres of meadow, ſome of which is well watered, and the woodland well timbered, with a ſtream of water running through the ſame, called the Gulph Run, where there is a conveniency to build a mill, with 30 feet fall, about 14 miles from Philadelphia; having thereon a frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with two water ſpouts handy to the ſame, a good frame barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with an excellent never-failing ſpring, and a good orchard, with many ſorts of grafted fruit, and ſome pear trees, and grafted cherry trees of ſeveral ſorts; a peach orchard, and a good paled garden: The title thereof indiſputable. Whoever is inclined to view the premiſes, and know the conditions of ſale, may apply to the owner, living on the ſame.

¶ JASHER ROBERTS.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, on Monday, the 4th of February enſuing,

A VALUABLE Plantation, whereon Lawrence Ree now dwells, lying in Weſt Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the Road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, and the new Road laid out from Philadelphia to Lancaſter runs cloſe by the Door, about 25 Miles from Philadelphia, and 16 from Cheſter, containing 237 Acres of good Land, more or leſs, with the uſual Allowance for Roads, 20 Acres of Meadow made, and more may be made, Part of it well watered, with a never failing Stream; there is about 150 Acres cleared, and the Woodland well timbered, a good young bearing Orchard, a good Dwelling-houſe and Kitchen, Spring-houſe, Barn, Stables, and other Out-houſes thereon; the whole in good Repair, and the Title indiſputable. The Terms will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and publiſhed on the Day of Sale. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 9th day of December, 1770, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil county, Maryland, about 3 miles from Eliſha Hughes's, two Iriſh ſervant men, one named John Quelch, *about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his black hair, has a large noſe, and is an ill looking fellow; had on, when he went away, a blue ſurtout coat, with mohair buttons, buckſkin breeches, ſhort lappelled buckſkin jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, blue and white cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, with buckles not fellows, and a half-worn beaver hat; he is a leather-dreſſer and breeches-maker by trade.----The other, named* John Meahan, *by trade a leather-dreſſer, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſmooth faced, wears his black hair, and well limbed; had on, when he went away, a dark grey ſhort coat, with two pieces in the back of it, lined with ſtriped linſey, an old whitiſh jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, good buckſkin breeches, with ſtrings to the knees, coarſe dark grey ſtockings, ſoaled ſhoes, one of them ripped in the ſide of the quarter, an old wool hat, with one cock in it, ſtitched with thread. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *for each, if taken within 20 miles of home; or the above reward, if 40 miles, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ JACOB LEMMON.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels are forbid to take them off at their peril.

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January 31, 1771. NUMB. 2197.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PUBLIC.

IN the *Gazette* of the Tenth of *January*, I publiſhed the Narrative of *Samuel Harris*, wherein he gives a particular Detail of the taking up Lands in the Manor of *Lowther*, on Account whereof, ſo much Obloquy and Slander has been thrown out againſt my Character, by two of the Proprietary Partiſans.---It is very evident, from what he has ſaid, that I was ſurprized into the Concern, and too deeply engaged, immediately to retreat, before I knew the Situation of the Land; that it was not a Scheme formed by me to defraud the Proprietaries of their Manor of *Lowther*, but a deep-laid Plot, contrived by ſome of thoſe who get their Bread in their Employment, and pretend to be their Friends. But as I am conſcious of the Uprightneſs of my Cauſe, in order to clear up the Matter fully, I ſhall beg Leave concisely to relate my Conduct, after I became thoroughly acquainted with all the Circumſtances---This I will do in the moſt candid Manner.----Mr. *Phyſick*, the Receiver-General, ſpoke to me on the Subject, in the Preſence of Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Deſchler*. I told him, without Reſerve, the Number of Patents I had procured, and, in general, what I knew reſpecting the Affair; but did not think myſelf at Liberty, juſt then, to diſcloſe the Name of the Surveyor, which he requeſted, but promiſed to do it at a future Time---nor would it have been proper for me, acting as Agent for a Company, to have promiſed him a Surrender of the Patents, without the Conſent of my Conſtituents; although, from what he ſaid, however good the Title might be in Law, I was convinced it would be unfair to contend with the Proprietaries. We parted--I had Recourſe to Mr. *Harris*, ſhewed him the Impropriety of holding out, and adviſed a Surrender. He conſulted his Partners---they conſented---and as the Patents were made out in my Name, I releaſed them accordingly. For the Truth of theſe Facts, I appeal to Mr. *Phyſick*.---How then is the Charge ſupported, "that I have been detected in fraudulent Practices in making the Surveys, and Impoſitions on the Proprietary Officers?" If any of the Proprietary Officers were impoſed on in that Tranſaction, the Impoſition was from their own Party. Why therefore do they exclaim ſo loudly againſt me, ſeeing the whole Contrivance and Impoſition is amongſt themſelves? Why! but becauſe they are apprehenſive that ſome other Grants, which I have obtained, may interfere with their own Intereſt in the new Purchaſe. Their Scheme is plainly this---to ruin my Credit with my Friends and the Public, ſo that I may not be able to aſſert my juſt Claim to Lands, fairly and honeſtly purchaſed at *Muncy*, and in other Parts of this Province, which do not interfere with any, unleſs it may be with ſome ſubſequent Surveys: This they have induſtriouſly drove to do in private, and this is their ſole Aim in thoſe late Publications. They raiſe a Duſt about the Manor of *Lowther*, ſo long after that Affair has been ſettled, with no other View than to blind the Eyes of the Public, and prejudice them againſt my Claims.

I proceed now to make a few Remarks on the elegant Performance of that *high* and *liberal* Character, the Secretary of the Land-office, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th. The Surveyor-General muſt pardon my aſcribing the whole Merit of that incomparable Piece to his Colleague's maſterly Pen.

Elevated by his "public Station" far above the common Level of Mankind, ſee with what a liberal Hand he deals out thoſe Terms of Reproach, "vile, fraudulent, Effrontery, Falſhood, Fraud, wicked, baſe, diſhoneſt," againſt me, who boaſts no other Honour than that of being an honeſt Man, and ſuch I hope to be eſteemed with all good Men, whatever Sentiments of me the Secretary may pleaſe to entertain.---Strip his Performance of thoſe Flowers of Eloquence, and it will appear as diſguſting as the Hero of a Puppet-ſhow deſpoiled of its Ornaments. There are two or three Parts of it, however, upon which I ſhall more particularly remark.----It is ſaid, as ſoon as the Deception was perceived, the Proprietary Officers, who planned the Scheme, ſhould have been detected and expoſed. With whom, let me aſk, ought this Complaint to have been lodged? The Secretary, to be ſure, to whom all Complaints of that Kind are made.---As to my own Part, I can truly ſay, I did not know their Names, and therefore could not, with Propriety, lodge a Complaint; but, to ſpeak plainly, I thought, after being made acquainted with the Situation of the Lands, that the Surveys muſt have been taken from the Proprietary Draughts of the Manor of *Lowther*; and that muſt have been the Caſe.

Every one, acquainted with the Manner in which the Proprietary Offices are kept, knows very well, that all Draughts and Papers, relative to their Lands, are in the Poſſeſſion of their ſuperior Officers, and are eſteemed ſo ſacred, that no Perſon was ever permitted to have a Copy of them, unleſs where the Proprietaries or their *Friends* were immediately concerned. From my Knowledge of thoſe Particulars, I leave the Public to judge, whether I had not good Reaſon to ſuppoſe the Affair could not have been carried to ſo great a Length, without the Approbation and Concurrence of ſome one of the ſuperior Officers. A Complaint lodged with the Secretary, under thoſe Circumſtances, would have been an Abſurdity: It would have been preferring a Complaint to a Perſon I conſidered as privy to the Tranſaction.---Mr. *Harris* perhaps may have no Objection to indulge the Secretary with the Names of thoſe ungrateful Officers---I think it is a Matter out of my Province. This much, however, I think myſelf in Juſtice obliged to ſay, that I now believe the Receiver-General, Mr. *Phyſick*, was not, in any Manner, privy to, or concerned in that Affair---I think him a Man of more Honour and Integrity, than baſely to betray and give up the Intereſts of thoſe who have entruſted him.

After mentioning that the Surveys returned into the Surveyor-General's Office were different from the Certificate publiſhed, it is further ſaid, "*Samuel Wallis* well knew he could not obtain the Patent if the Truth appeared; and therefore theſe Matters were *carefully concealed*." Concealed by whom? Not, certainly, by me, for the Surveys were made before I was anywiſe concerned in the Affair. Theſe Matters were concealed by ſome of their own Fraternity---but by the Secretary's Mode of Expreſſion, he would inſinuate that they were concealed by me.---And I muſt further remark, that in ſeveral Parts of this grand Effort of the Secretary's Genius, ſuch Expreſſions are made uſe of, as do not, indeed, directly charge me with Facts, but convey ſtrong Inſinuations, when he himſelf knows, that thoſe Facts are to be charged to the Account of others.----There is one other Part of the Performance before me, which, though it ſtands near the Beginning, I have reſerved to be remarked on in this Place, becauſe it leads me into a longer Diſcourſe, than I thought proper to intermix with other Matters.---"The Man, ſays the eloquent Secretary, muſt have very ſtrange Ideas of Juſtice, Equity, and Fraud, if he thinks he has juſtified himſelf."---People are apt to look upon every Thing as ſtrange, which does not ſquare with their own Ideas---ſo it is with the Secretary, and I ſhall ever eſteem it an Honour, that my Notions of Juſtice and Fraud ſhould appear ſtrange to him, if we may be allowed to infer his Ideas from his Practice.

The laſt grand *Indian* Purchaſe was concluded in *November*, 1768.----The Land-office was immediately opened for the excluſive Benefit of the Proprietary Officers and *Friends*, and before the End of *February* following, Grants were made, of the beſt Lands they had diſcovered, to the Secretary and his People, to the Amount of near 150,000 Acres, including a few Surveys for the Proprietaries Uſe.---This Quantity one would imagine a very plentiful Repaſt; but it did not ſatisfy the Hungry. The Scheme however being diſapproved by ſome of the Officers, of greater Virtue and Fidelity, who refuſed to ſhare in the Plunder, and being loudly exclaimed againſt by the whole Country, the Secretary was obliged to iſſue Orders for ſurveying other large Tracts, in the Names of the Proprietaries, which might be ſhared amongſt thoſe who ſtill remained ungratified, at Leiſure.----This ſome of them have been honeſt enough to confeſs. Thus the Names of the Proprietaries were proſtituted to ſerve the avaricious Purpoſes of their Servants. The beſt of the Land being thus ſecured, public Notice was given, that the third Day of *April*, 1769, the Land-office would be opened to receive Applications for Lands in the newly made Purchaſe; and to multiply the Fees, no Perſon was allowed to enter an Application in his own Name for more than 300 Acres. When the Day, ſo long wiſhed for by the Country, arrived, great Numbers attended to enter their Applications----They were met at the State-Houſe by the Secretary, who artfully perſuaded them to enter their Applications altogether, and let the Fate of them be decided by Way of Lottery; promiſing, at the ſame Time, that thoſe who were unfortunate, ſhould have Liberty to take up any other vacant Land, without the Expence and Trouble of a freſh Application. Truſting to this fallacious Promiſe, the People conſented.----Two Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two Applications were entered, for each one of the Secretary received Seven Shillings----not more than Seven Hundred of thoſe Applications proved fortunate. I have Reaſon to believe, from the Accounts of the ſeveral Surveyors, the fortunate Number was much leſs. The Owners of the unfortunate Applications, thinking nevertheleſs their Money would not be loſt, and depending on the Secretary's Promiſe, immediately ſet themſelves to ſearch out other Lands, and endeavoured to prevail on the ſeveral Surveyors in whoſe Diſtricts they might be ſituated, to ſurvey and make Returns upon thoſe Applications. They were told no ſuch Orders had been given by their Superiors---ſuch a Promiſe had indeed been talked of, but it was not ſufficient Authority for them. Thus diſappointed, thoſe unfortunate People had Recourſe to the Secretary, reminded him of his Promiſe, and pointed out the bad Conſequences of Delay, by which they might a ſecond Time loſe the Land they had been at the Expence and Trouble of ſearching for. They were however put off with evaſive Anſwers, and kept in Suſpence for more than a Twelve-month, by which Means many of them ſuffered a ſecond Diſappointment----and they were at length told, that the Removal of Orders would be attended with bad Conſequences, and therefore could not be admitted.----By the following ſhort Sketch it will appear, out of how much Money he gulled the poor People, by this Artifice and Breach of Faith.

2782 Applications were entered, which had for their Object only 700 Tracts of Lands, at 7*s.* each----£ 973 14 0.

700 Orders of Survey, which is more than juſt, by Accounts received from the different Deputy Surveyors----however we will allow that Number were fortunate, it is all from the Secretary's Promiſe, that he could have had a juſt Right to detain his Fees on---at 7*s.* each---£ 245 0 0.

So that by the Lottery Scheme, and the Breach of his Promiſe, he detains unjuſtly £ 728 14 0.

Upon this Tranſaction I need make no Comment---Every Perſon who reads the Account of it, muſt deteſt the Man who could be guilty of ſuch a baſe Impoſition---and I believe will agree with me in Opinion, that the ſame Motive that led him to this Act of Injuſtice, dictated his Libel againſt my Character.

Philadel. Jan. 17, 1771. SAMUEL WALLIS.

January 24.

THE great ſucceſs which attended moſt of thoſe who employed themſelves in breeding Silk-worms, and raiſing *Cocoons*, the laſt year, and the excellent quality of the *Silk* reeled at the *Filature*, having given the greateſt reaſon to hope that the deſign ſet on foot for promoting the Culture of *Silk* in this part of America, will anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectations of thoſe who have ſo generouſly ſubſcribed thereto, and prove a valuable addition to our ſtaple commodities; the Managers of the *Filature* therefore now give notice, that in order further to encourage ſuch as chuſe to employ part of their time in this profitable and laudable undertaking, the following PREMIUMS are propoſed for the enſuing ſeaſon, viz.

1. To that Perſon in either of the provinces of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Maryland, or the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, who ſhall raiſe within his or her family, and ſell at the Filature at Philadelphia, or bring to be *reeled* for his or her own uſe, the greateſt quantity of ſound Cocoons, not leſs than *fifty Thouſand*, the *Premium* of TWENTY POUNDS.

2. To that Perſon in either of the ſaid provinces or counties, who ſhall raiſe, ſell, or bring to be reeled, as aforeſaid, the next greateſt quantity of ſound *Cocoons*, not leſs than *forty* Thouſand, the Premium of FIFTEEN POUNDS.

3. To that Perſon in either of the ſaid provinces or counties, who ſhall raiſe, ſell, or bring to be reeled, as aforeſaid, the next greateſt quantity of ſound *Cocoons*, not leſs than *thirty Thouſand*, the Premium of TEN POUNDS.

4. To that Perſon in either of the ſaid provinces, who ſhall raiſe, ſell, or bring to be *reeled*, as aforeſaid, the next greateſt quantity of ſound *Cocoons*, not leſs than *twenty Thouſand*, the Premium of SIX POUNDS.

5. To each of thoſe five Perſons, in the ſaid provinces or counties, who ſhall raiſe, ſell. or bring to be *reeled*, as aforeſaid, the next greateſt quantity of ſound Cocoons, each not leſs than *fifteen Thouſand*, the Premium of THREE POUNDS.

The Cocoons for which any of the ſaid Premiums may be claimed, muſt be brought to the Filature on or before the Firſt Day of September next; with ſatisfactory proof, under the hand of one or more neighbouring Magiſtrate or Magiſtrates, that the *Cocoons* for which the Premium may be claimed, were actually and bona fide raiſed within the Claimant's own family.

In one month after the delivery of the *Cocoons* and Certificates, as aforeſaid, the Premiums will be adjudged and paid to the Perſons, who may be entitled to them, or to their order, by the Managers.

As a further encouragement, thoſe Perſons who intend to apply themſelves to the breeding of worms the enſuing ſeaſon, and may want a ſupply of eggs of good quality, may receive the ſame gratis, from an ounce to half a quarter of an ounce (in proportion to their ſtock of mulberry-trees) by applying to *John Kaighn*, (with whom the eggs are lodged) next door but one to the Church in Second-ſtreet, or to any of the other Managers, viz. Cadwallader Evans, Benjamin Morgan, Francis Aliſon, William Smith, Robert Strettell Jones, Iſaac Bartram, Charles Moore, Frederick Phile, Thomas Clifford, Joſeph Pemberton, or Owen Biddle.

N. B. Nicholas Garriſon, in Race-ſtreet, near Moravian-alley, has a quantity of the ſeeds of the Italian mulberry to diſpoſe of at a very low price. He will alſo have a number of young mulberry trees of the true Italian kind to diſpoſe of, at the low price of two pence each, the enſuing ſpring, in proper time to plant out. A number of the ſame Trees may alſo be procured at Bethlehem.

See in *Poor Richard*'s almanack for this year, directions for cultivating the young Mulberry Trees.

Liſt of LETTERS *in the Poſt-Office at Trenton, Jan.* 14, 1771.

WILLIAM BAKER, John Burrows, Pennſylvania; Thomas Brooks, Hackets-Town; John Burrows, Middletown.

C. John Cook, Andover Iron-works; Neal Campbell, Union Furnace; Joſeph Caldwell, New Germantown; James Corothey, Engliſh-Town; William Cleayton and Iſaac Smith, Eſquires, Trenton.

E. David Edmiſton, near Salem.

G. William Grier, Somerſet County; William Gemmill, Pennſylvania; James Grantland, Salem County; James Gilchriſt, Trenton; James Grahams, Care of Archibald Stuart, Union Iron-works.

H. William Harkneſs, Pennſylvania; Thomas Hunter, Lebanon; Daniel Hendrickſon, Middletown; Dr. John Hicks, Trenton (2.)

I. James James, Piles-Grove; Dr. Richard Jaques, Middletown.

L. John Etton Le Conts, Monmouth County.

M. Mary Murry, Somerſet County; William M'Clean, Hunterdon County (2) John M'Cheſneym, to the Care of the Rev. William Tennent; Matthew Mills, Suſſex County; Margaret Morriſon, Quaker-Town; Dr. Moland, Bucks County.

N. James Nephew, Somerſet County.

O. Johannah O Conner, at Benj. Stout's, Hunterdon County.

P. William Pearſon, Trenton; William Pinkerton, to the Care of Dolly Clark.

R. Dr. Alexander Roſs, Mount-Holly.

S. Sarah Stevens, near Trenton; Benjamin Stevens, Maidenhead; Cornelius Skinner, Germantown; William Stewart, N. Jerſey; John Spangenberg, Suſſex County; John Stewart, Middletown.

T. Nathaniel Toby, E. N. Jerſey; Dr. Inthill, Morris-Town.

W. John Wilſon, Bethlehem. Mr. Wilely, Hanover Forge; Thomas Watſon, Bordentown; Lion Wolf, Berkſhire County; Thomas Wright, to the Care of Archibald Stewart.

Liſt of LETTERS *remaining in the Poſt-Office at Lancaſter.*

JOHN Anderſon, Pequea; William Armſtrong, Juniata; Robert Allen, Cheſtnut-Level; Col. John Armſtrong.

B. Enſign Geo. Bewes, 18th Regiment (3) Geo. Brown, at the Big Spring, Cumberland County; Thomas Blackburn, York County; William Buchanan, Donegall, Lancaſter County; Richard Bonſall, at Potomack, or Fort-Auguſta (4.)

C. George Campbell, York County; Ro. Campbell, Paxton; Archibald Cooper.

D. Samuel Duff, Barney Dighton, Lancaſter County.

E. Ja. Euels, Shearman's Valley; Dav. Elliſon, Muddy Run.

F. Thomas Fleming, Carliſle; Rachel Fann.

G. Joſeph Galloway, Meſſrs. Peter and Curtis Grubb, William Gibſon, Little-Britain, Lancaſter County; Ja. Gemmuel, Cumberland County; Thomas Greer, York County (2) James Gleſſan, Marſh Creek, York County.

H. Charles Hamilton, Jo. Hamilton, York-Town; Mary Harriſon, Joſhua Horner, York County.

I. Jo. Ireland, Cheſtnut-Level; George Irwin, York-Town.

L. Jo. Larmore, Cheſtnut-Level; Samuel Loggan, William Linn, Shippenſburg; Thomas Lennox, Cumberland County; Fra. Leech, Eſq; Samuel Lefever, Pequea.

M. Jo. Murdock, Carliſle; Ro. M'Gaw, Ja. Meaus, York County; Malcom M'Cliſter, Lancaſter County; Tho. Moore, Fuller, near Carliſle; Henry Moore, Schoolmaſter, Edward M'Feeley, Pequea; Jo. Middleton, Martick Townſhip, Patrick M'Elmoy, Cheſtnut-Level; Joſ. Maxwell, York Co. William Mitchell, in Shippenſburg; Charles Montgomery, Rappo; Jo. Montgomery, Carpenter, Pequea; Neal M'Cay, Wm. M'Calla, Lancaſter County; Alex. Miller, Pequea; Hugh M'Williams, Fra. M'Clure, in Paxton (2) Ja. M'Mullan, York County; George Adam Miller.

N. Stephen Nixon, Pequea.

P. James Patterſon, Captain Jo. Patton, Lancaſter County; Dav. Proudfoot, Ro. Proudfoot.

R. Ja. Roſs, York County.

T. Eleanor Turney, near William Clingan's, Eſq;

W. Ro. Wilkinſon, Newberry Townſhip, York County; Ja. Wilſon, Octerara Creek; David Watſon, Samuel Weaver.

Y. Andrew Young, Drummore.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1771.

THE Officers of the Pennſylvania Regiment who ſerved in the Year 1764, and who are intitled to Lands, granted in Conſequence of their Application to the Honourable Proprietaries, are deſired to meet at Joſiah F. Davenport's, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the 4th Day of March next, in order to ſettle any Company Deficiencies, Payment of Surveyors, and obtaining Patents. Any Officer, whoſe Money, by himſelf or Friend, is not ready at the above Time and Place, muſt charge himſelf with any Inconveniency that may ariſe to him after this public Notice. THRUTT FRANCIS, Lieutenant Colonel; WILLIAM PLUNKETT, and JAMES IRVINE, Captains, *Commiſſioners*. §

W A N T E D,

FOR *an Apprentice to a* MERCHANT, *a Lad, whoſe can be well recommended, writes a good Hand, and underſtands Arithmetic. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.*

[*For new Adverſtiſements, ſee the fourth Page.*]

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *of October* 13.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE Public have been long enough entertained with the eloquent Invectives, or disgusted with the Scurrility of News-Papers. Such Food, if it be well prepared, serves but to corrupt the Palate; if ill dressed, it offends the Eye, and palls the keenest Appetite. Let us return, if it be possible, to that plain, substantial Reason, which is the natural Nourishment of an English Understanding.

The Man, who is not alarmed at the present Situation of this Country, must be too much biassed by personal or Party Views, to listen to Argument, or too dull to comprehend it. Since the Conclusion of the last Peace, we have been engaged in one continued Scene of domestic Contentions. I speak to Facts, not Persons. The extraordinary Prorogation of the Irish Parliament, the repeated Dissolutions of Assemblies in North-America, the open Resistance actually made or threatened by the Americans, and the Discontents which have prevailed in England, are sufficient to prove that some continued Defect, some leading Error, has run through all the Measures of Government. That a foreign Enemy should take Advantage of Circumstances so favourable to them, is not extraordinary. It is true that, at present, Things appear tolerably quiet in Ireland, and may perhaps continue so long as the Meeting of that Parliament can be deferred. In America the Spirit of Union among themselves, and of Resistance to this Country, seems in a certain Degree weakened. In England there is some Appearance, that either the leading Men in Opposition have deserted their Principles, or that the People are weary of a Cause which they had adopted as their own. The Truth of such a Representation will be warmly disputed; but I presume the Ministry at least will not find Fault with it. At this Point, I imagine, it is most essential to their Safety and Success, not to suffer themselves to be deceived. They think they have succeeded, because in the Recess of Parliament they do not meet with the same Resistance to which they have been accustomed. But will any Man presume to say that Discontents are annihilated? That the Irish Parliaments are likely to meet the present Lord Lieutenant with a Good-humour? That the Americans are heartily reconciled to us? That they will not take the first Opportunity of discovering their Resentment? Or that the English Nation are likely to forgive a Sett of Men, who, as they conceive, have daringly invaded their Rights? If we may judge from the Temper of the Times, there is surely no Reason to suppose that the present Race of Englishmen are more submissive than their Ancestors, or less attached to what they hold to be the Law and Constitution. The Meeting of Parliament will soon shew the Ministry what they have to expect. In the mean Time, they find themselves forced into a foreign War, which, if they had acted with Prudence and Firmness a few Months ago, might probably have been avoided. But of this hereafter. It cannot be denied that a King of England, who engages in a foreign War without being supported by an hearty Concurrence and Confidence of his People, not only runs all the Hazards incident to War, but is exposed to the unhappy Necessity of answering to his Subjects for Events, for which otherwise they would never think him accountable. If the Ground be not firm under him, every Effort he makes to annoy the Enemy, will shake his own Establishment. If the People be not Parties with him, they will be the severest Judges of his Conduct. The first Check abroad would in a Moment dissolve the Administration. How far the second might reach, considering the Temper of the People, and the Provocations which they have, or think they have received, is more than a sincere Friend to the House of Hanover can look forward to without Anxiety. Independent of these Considerations (which with a wise Prince ought certainly to have some Weight) it is of the highest Importance to enquire what is actually our State of Offence or Defence in the great Articles which constitute the Strength or Weakness of a Nation. I mean, in the first Degree, that interior Unanimity, without which it is morally impossible that a foreign War can be successful.---In the next, the Condition of our Finances, the military and naval Force of our foreign Alliances, and the Abilities of those Persons by whom this great Operation is to be directed.---As to the first Article, I have not yet heard it asserted that the People of Ireland, America, or England, however affectionate they may be thought to his Majesty's sacred Person and Family, have any Respect for his Servants, or any Confidence in his Government-----The Ministry themselves confess the contrary. When they look forward to a War as a Means of restoring Harmony at Home, they tell us in Effect, that we are a disunited, discontented People. To what Degree they think us so, may be collected from the desperate Remedy they offer us. When they applaud themselves for the Victory, which they would be supposed to have gained over the Spirit of the People, what is it but declaring that they consider the People as their Enemies, and have forced them to submit? How far that apparent Conquest and Submission may be relied on, is a Point which, in the present Conjuncture, deserves to be considered by his Majesty. It never can be *his* Interest to make it a Matter of Indifference to the English Nation, *who* governs, or *what Family* is upon the Throne. From the Temper of the People let us turn our Eyes to the other great Resources, without which a War cannot be supported. At the Conclusion of the last War the public Debt amounted to upwards of One Hundred and Forty-eight Millions. Since that Time the Reduction of the principal Debt does not, at the highest Computation, exceed Six compleat Millions.

Such has been the Oeconomy of Eight continued Years of Peace; and surely it is a melancholy Consideration, that although, in that Period, no one Tax has been taken off, except a Quarter of the Land-tax, no more has been done in eight Years towards reducing the national Debt, than what a War of two Years Continuance will probably run up again. The Shock, which the bare Approach of War has given to public Credit, shews what we may expect upon an actual Rupture; how much our Difficulties will increase with the Extent of our military Efforts, and how near to Bankruptcy any unfortunate Event will probably reduce us. In this Condition of public Credit, I know of no Resource to support an expensive War, but the general Confidence of the People in his Majesty's Government. Without it I affirm, that it will be impossible to borrow any large Sums of Money in this Country.

With regard to the State and Disposition of the Army, I see that the English and Irish Parliaments have provided for a military Force, which upon Paper looks sufficiently formidable. But I call upon those who are informed (and I hope it will be one of the first Enquiries made in Parliament) to tell us whether this be only an apparent, or a real effective Army. I very much fear it will be found, that upon the whole the Army is neither compleat in Numbers, nor in Discipline any Way fit for Service. And, to speak plainly, Sir, how can it be otherwise? In Ireland Mr. Luttrell is Commander in Chief; in England my good Lord Barrington. Supposing the Condition of the Army to be ever so favourable, will any Man presume to affirm that this Country can engage in a foreign War, and leave from fifteen to twenty Battalions locked up in America, with no other Employment than to keep our own Subjects in Order. The unaccountable, contradictory Measures pursued by Government, have not only deprived us of the Affections and Assistance of the Americans (which in War they have been at all Times ready to contribute) but oblige us to keep, in a State something worse than inactive, a Force, which might be employed against the Enemy. If the strict Right of Taxation were ever so clear; if the legal Argument were ever so conclusive, a War cannot be maintained, while three Millions of our Subjects either stand neuter, or are ready to take Part against us. Necessity will compel us to revert at last to Lord Chatham's Doctrine, and leave the Americans to tax themselves. That great Man's Declarations, with respect to America, have injured him in the Opinion of the World. Some of his greatest Admirers did not think they were defensible. Facts and Experience have however done Justice to the Superiority of his Understanding. He now appears to have formed his Judgment of Measures dangerous, or beneficial, to the whole Empire, upon a larger Scale, and upon a more extensive View than those, who argued perhaps more in the Forms of Logick than he did.

As to the Navy, there are some material Questions to be asked. When a Motion was made last Session for examining into the State of the Navy, was not an Augmentation of six thousand Seamen proposed by the Lords in the Opposition, and was it not rejected with Disdain by his Majesty's Servants? Did not Lord Weymouth, early in June last, receive authentic and unquestionable Information of the Spanish Expedition against Falkland Islands? Why was that Information sunk? Why was it not then resolved to equip a proper naval Force? Is the Secretary of State so ignorant of the Law of Nations, as not to know that hostile Preparations are equivalent to actual Hostilities, and that they justify not only Measures of Precaution and Defence, but even of Prevention? Had this wise and necessary Step been taken four Months ago, we might now have had a respectable Force ready to act. We should have had Time to man a Fleet, without recurring to a Method, never justifiable but in the last Extremity, at all Times odious---and particularly so at present, from the uncommon Violence and Brutality with which it has been attended.

Since it cannot be doubted (and I believe the Ministry have already been candid enough to confess it) that, sooner or later, France will take Part with Spain against us (of which a continental War will probably be the Consequence) it may be proper to enquire what Engagements, what Alliances we have formed with the other Powers of Europe, and whether any Measures have been taken for the Security of the King's Dominions in Germany? I am ready enough to believe that his present Majesty has not the same Predilection for Hanover, which in the late King was certainly a prevailing Passion; but I never will believe, until convinced by Experience, that any Minister can long continue at the Head of Affairs, who suffers Hanover to be sacrificed. The Interest is too immediate and personal to the King, and his Family, to be given up by a Servant of the Crown. I hope indeed that the Idea of defending Hanover with an English Army, is for ever banished from our Councils. But there are other Measures less hazardous, and perhaps more effectual; and such, I hope, have been adopted. The Minister, who defends Hanover with the least Expence of English Treasure, will do all that can be expected. Whether any Treaties or Alliances on the Continent have been formed for this Purpose is a Question which, I doubt not, will soon come home to the Ministry.

The Mention of a German War leads me to take Notice of the Injustice with which, I think, in this Article, the Character of a great Statesman has been treated. It has been a common Reproach against him, that his Conduct, after he entered the Cabinet, was inconsistent with his early Declarations in Parliament. To judge fairly of a Minister, we should consider not only what he did, but what his Situation would permit him to do. Let it be remembered that Mr. Pitt was called upon by the united Voice of the English People, to save this Country; and that, without yielding to Terms for Hanover, he could not have been Minister. But there is another Consideration of greater Weight---When he declared that he would never consent to sending a single Man to Germany, it was then a Matter open to Choice and Deliberation, and I do not think we are authorised to question his Sincerity. When he became Minister, the Choice was no longer clear and entire before him. An English Army was actually in Germany; so that he had then only to determine, whether he would prosecute that War with Vigour, or suffer both the Country and Army to be lost. If the first was a wise or unavoidable Resolution, the enormous Expences, which attended it, do not form any criminal Imputation upon his Character. He directed the Operations of the War, and when he retired from public Affairs, I have not heard that he was much the richer for any Thing he got by Contracts in Germany. The Harpies, who plundered this Country, were under another Direction.

From the foregoing Observations some Idea may be collected of the Circumstances in which we must meet a foreign War. The more critical they are, the more his Majesty's Choice of a proper Person to take the leading Conduct of his Affairs, becomes interesting and important. If I am not ill-informed, it is now the Practice for each Minister to speak separately to his Majesty on the Business of his particular Department. By these Means no one Man is answerable for the great general Measures of Government; and, with respect to the Sovereign, I suppose there is some secret Purpose of Policy in keeping the Ministers dependent on himself, *or some Body else*, and making them Balance one another. How long such a System could be maintained in Time of Peace, is not at present worth enquiring. In War I am sure it cannot possibly be supported. The Conduct of military Operations, from their very Nature, cannot depend upon the Debates of a Council, but must refer to a single, undivided Direction. It is in War principally that the Power of the Crown is what the Law calls it, *executive*; and if these Propositions be true, I would ask with Candour, for I really wish to be informed, is there a Man of sufficient Experience and Abilities, in the present Administration, who will stand forth, and declare to the Nation, that he takes upon himself the Management of the War? Will Viscount Barrington animate the Troops? Will my Lord Hillsborough pledge *his Person* to the Public? Will my Lord Gower, and Halifax, and Rochford, consent to draw Lots for Precedence? Or must we wait for Mr. Conway's final Determination? When such Names are mentioned, Enquiry stops. The Title conveys the Character, and the Nomenclator is a Satyrist.

The Choice then seems finally to rest between Lord Weymouth and Lord North. To say that Lord Weymouth has not shewn Talents sufficient to compensate for the Want of Experience, is speaking of him with Tenderness and Reserve. The Events of St. George's Fields had more the Air of an Execution, than a Campaign; and, without meaning to be severe upon his Letter to the Magistrates, I must confess I look for another Strain of Temper, Deliberation, and Dignity, in the Instructions which are to be given to the Commanders of our Fleets and Armies.

It is not easy to say in what Manner his Lordship has since been employed; but, if every other Objection were removed, it is much to be doubted whether the first Lord of the Treasury will yield the Post of Honour to a Secretary of State, and cordially confine himself to find Ways and Means for supporting the Reputation and Expence of his Colleague's Measures.

Lord North has affectedly taken Occasion to declare, that he thinks himself responsible for nothing but the Finances. What Merit he has shewn in that Department, is not the present Question. The Holders of four per Cents did not place all the Confidence in his Skill, which might have been expected, and his Lottery Tickets are considerably under their original Valuation. But, in the Name of Truth and Common-sense, are we so destitute of Experience and Abilities, that, in a Conjuncture which calls for the Advice of the wisest Men in this Country, we shall have no Resource but in the Pupil of Mr. Grenville,---the first Clerk of the Duke of Grafton,---the Deputy of Lord Bute?---Shall we look up to a Minister who subsists upon an Interest he is ashamed to acknowledge, and who, the higher we trace his Connexions, must sink the lower in the public Esteem; I will not depart from the Moderation I have hitherto observed, nor oppress a modest Man, who, by his own Declarations, seems conscious of his Incapacity.

The Reader cannot mistake, nor do I wish to conceal the Object of this Paper. It is the Duty of every good Subject to speak his Sentiments plainly. Lord Chatham has once already saved this Country. There is no Room now for the little Intrigues of the Cabinet. He *must* be called upon; the Nation expect it: He *must* be Minister. To-day it might be made an Act of voluntary Grace and Favour to the People: To-morrow it will be necessary; the next Day unavoidable.

A WHIG, *and an* ENGLISHMAN.

LONDON.

October 23. Yesterday the Tipstaff of Lord Mansfield was sent on board a Ship at the Nore, with a Habeas Corpus, to demand the Restitution of two Men illegally impressed.

The Duke of Rutland is so extremely affected with the Death of his darling Son, that it is greatly feared he will not long survive him.

Oct. 25. It has been remarked by a Foreigner of some Humour, that in England the People are taxed in the Morning for the Soap that washes their Hands, at Nine for the Coffee, the Tea, and the Sugar they use for their Breakfasts; at Noon for the Starch that powders their Hair; at Dinner for the Salt that savours their Meat; in the Evening for the Porter that cheers their Spirits; all the Day long for the Light that enters their Windows; and at Night for the Candles that light them to Bed.

Sir Charles Knowles has obtained Permission to enter into the Czarina's Service. He is to rank First Admiral of her Fleet, and has a Seat in her Council. His Pension is 10,000 *Rubles* (2250*l.*) *a Year, and* 1000*l. Sterling annually to be paid to his Lady and Family, with Benefit of Survivorship. A Compliment of* 500 *Guineas is to be made for present Pocket Expences, and Sir Charles is to be received, in his Journey, at her Majesty's Expence, at his Arrival on the Edge of the Russian Dominions. He is also to have two Aids-de-Camp, at* 300*l. a Year each. Upon the Admiral's quitting the Czarina's Service, he has a Promise of being reinstated in his present Rank: In the Interim, he of Course resigns his Half-pay.*

Oct. 27. *Letters from several Parts of Germany, but more particularly the Electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, are full of Complaints of the high Price of Provisions, insomuch that the Peasants, not being able to procure the Necessaries of Life, have been already driven to many Acts of Violence, and more dreadful Consequences are still apprehended.*

Letters from Udina, in the Venetian Territory, give an Account of a violent Hurricane which happened on the 19*th ult. and laid waste an Extent of Land in that Province* 50 *Miles in Length, and two in Breadth. Whole Farms, and many Edifices, were swept away.*

The following Bon Mot of a witty Lady about Court has been much admired:---On hearing of the Places conferred on Mrs. D------'s Brother, and the Place settled on Lord T------'s Mistress, lately married, she said it was very hard, but the K--- kept Mistresses for almost every one but himself.

Nov. 1. It is certain that Seamen in general shew an Aversion to serve on board his Majesty's Ships; the Reasons for which are these. First, The inadequate Distribution of Prize-money. Secondly, The Forfeiture of that Pittance to Greenwich Hospital, unless claimed within three Years, which it is often impossible for them to do. And Thirdly, The turning Men over from one Ship into another, on their Return home from unhealthy Climates, where they have served, perhaps, many Years, and are destined to return again immediately, without receiving, or even an Opportunity of trying the salutary Effects they might expect from the Air of their native Country.

The extraordinary Magazines which the French have already raised, and are daily raising in the three ecclesiastical Electorates on the Rhine, has occasioned such a Scarcity, that the Inhabitants are become very riotous, and it is imagined they will seize upon such Magazines, and convert them to their own Use.

Extract of a Letter from the Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 8.

"The Castellan Burzinski, who was sent to London by the Confederates, having presented a Memorial there, setting forth, "That the Dissidents of Poland had not the least Desire to assist either in the Senate or the Chamber of Nuncios, and that they renounced the Privileges to which they were acknowledged to be entitled, through the Interposition of several Powers in the last Dyet;" the Dissidents have delivered a formal Protest against this Declaration into the Hands of the Russian and British Ministers at Warsaw."

In a late French Publication is the following Passage: "Notwithstanding the boasted Liberty of England, some Tradesmen in that Country are obliged to open their Doors at any Hour, if ordered so to do, by a pitiful Excise-Officer; a Compulsion hardly to be parallelled under the most absolute Government."

Nov. 8. *The Magistrates of Edinburgh have offered a Reward of two Guineas to every able Seaman, and one Guinea to every ordinary Seaman, over and above his Majesty's Bounty, who shall voluntarily enter to serve on board the Royal Navy, on or before the* 30*th of November inst.*

Nov. 10. *It having been said that the new French Ambassador is coming over with twelve Fiddlers in his Suite, a Correspondent hopes the great Folks at the Head of Affairs will be upon their Guard; that as heretofore they have been* led by the Nose *by the French Negociators, they may not now be* taken by the Ears.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 17.

The Brilliant, Captain Bennet, from Glasgow, Via Bourdeaux, in seven Weeks Passage, says, that the British Courier to the Court of Spain passed through Bourdeaux the 7th of November, on his Way to England, and seemed to hint, that a War with Spain was unavoidable.

BOSTON, *January* 21. 1771.

We hear of no Advices from England later than the 15th of November.---Those of the best Authority say, that Peace and War are still in two equal Scales, and if either preponderates, it is that of War.

The Opinion among the trading People in England in general is, that a WAR will take Place; but till it is more certain, they decline making proper Insurances, and yet fear to ship their Goods for foreign Exportation, at a Hazard, which occasions a Stagnation in Trade.

The Letters brought from England by the Packet differ much; some say that they are at the Eve of a War with Spain; whilst others assert the contrary, and that that Nation will make ample Concessions, rather than commence Hostilities against Great-Britain at this Juncture; but if it be true, that there are 40 Sail of Line of Battle Ships lying at Ferrol, in Spain, with a Number of Troops on board, we have Reason to imagine his Catholic Majesty's Intentions are not quite so pacific as some imagine.

NEWPORT, January 21.

Capt. Holloway in the Brig Mary, on the 21st of December, in Lat. 37, 30, Long. 63, 20, W. spoke with Capt. Thomas Caddon, in the Ship Admiral Hawke, from Philadelphia for Londonderry, out 7 Days, all well on board.

At 9 o' Clock, last Friday Evening, this Town was alarmed with the Cry of Fire; which broke out in a Cooper's Shop on Taylor's Wharff, and the Wind being pretty fresh at West, seemed to threaten Destruction to every House in its Range across the southern Part of the Town; the Roofs of 2 or 3 Houses in Thames-Street took Fire from the large Flakes which fell on them, but happily were soon extinguished; and the Wind providentially shifting to the Northward, the Devastation was confined to the Wharff were the Fire first began, and one next Southward; where one Dwelling-house, one large Sugar-house, with about 2000 Dollars in Sugar, were entirely consumed, with two Coopers Shops, one Joiner's Shop, and five or six other Stores and small Buildings; the Tide happened to be well up, so that Water was easily had in Plenty, otherwise the Ruin must have been much greater; several Persons were considerably hurt, by endeavouring to pull down one or two Buildings, but no Lives lost; the Town was kept alarmed, by the ringing of Bells, &c. the greater Part of the Night; and one Engine was obliged to be kept playing all the next Day, before the Fire could be entirely extinguished.---The whole Loss sustained by all the Sufferers, who are numerous, is very considerable.

NEW-YORK, *January* 28.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York.

Die Veneris 10 *Ho. A. M. the* 18*th January*, 1771.

A Message from his Excellency the Governor, by his Secretary, Captain Foy, which being read, is in the Words following, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

SEEING *by the Proceedings of your House Yesterday, That a Sum was voted for my Salary as Governor of this Province; I must acquaint you, that His Majesty has appointed me a Salary out of his Treasury; in Consequence of which, I am not at Liberty to receive it from the Assembly; therefore, I desire that the Article, which relates to it, in your Resolves, may be omitted.*

Fort-George, Jan. 18, 1771. DUNMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

Laſt Monday Night Captain FARRELL *arrived at New-York, in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth, and brought Engliſh Prints to the Firſt of December; from which, by a Gentleman there, we are favoured with the following* EXTRACTS, *viz.*

PARIS, *November* 12.

THE great Deſire, which the People of this Kingdom have for Peace, makes them eager to catch at every Glimmering that gives them the leaſt Hopes of it: Beſides, we have great Confidence in the Capacity and good Intentions of the Duke de Choiſeul. However, our Politicians are of Opinion, that the Succeſs of the Ruſſians will make it more difficult to bring the Engliſh to Terms; and it is ſaid they have already refuſed ſeveral Millions, which have been offered them to ſtop the Preparations they are making for War, which, on the contrary, they carry on with great Vigour. In ſhort, we are to look for the Deciſion of the Parliament of Great-Britain in this Affair, and therefore impatiently wait for their Determination.

Bruſſels, Nov. 19. According to Advices from Paris, the Number of Troops ordered to their Sea Coaſts, amounts to 45,000 Men.

Cadiz, Oct. 23. M. de Reggio, Lieutenant-General of the Spaniſh Marine, is to ſet out very ſoon to take the Command of a Squadron at Ferrol.

Paris, Nov. 16. The Credit of our Royal Actions begins to revive, which proves that the Public puts a juſt Confidence in the Abilities of the Abbe de Terray, to reſtore Order in the Finances of the State. It is generally aſſured, that in two Months Time, he will have all the Funds ſettled for the Year 1771, and upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Millions in the King's Coffers, to face every Event.

The Grenadiers of France, who, it is ſaid, conſiſt of 40 Battalions, are filing off towards Brittany, and the Count de Stanville, their Commander, is to take the Command of the Troops.

Hague, Nov. 20. Some Letters from Madrid adviſe, that all Buſineſs is tranſacted in the Catholic King's Cabinet with the utmoſt Secrecy, ſo that nothing tranſpires concerning the Manner in which the Differences between Spain and England will be terminated; but that at all Events they are enliſting all who are upwards of 15 or 16 Years of Age; and that the Forces which Spain has actually on Foot amount to 151,000 Men, viz. 92,000 Foot, 12,000 Horſe, and 47,000 Sailors or Marines.

LONDON, November 27.

Yeſterday Sir William Draper arrived at his Houſe in Pall-Mall, from North-America.

A Letter from Portſmouth, dated November 25, ſays, "Laſt Night put back in a very leaky and ſhattered Condition, his Majeſty's Ships Arrogant, Capt. Moore; Achilles, Capt. Wheelock; and the Rippon, Capt. Brereton, having met with a very heavy Gale of Wind off the Start, which had very near drove them aſhore; they purſued their Paſſage as far as the Iſlands of Scilly, when the Gale ſtill continuing, and againſt them, they were obliged to put back to this Port. The Ships are ſo diſabled, that they muſt be docked. The Achilles has loſt her Fore and Main Yards, and Mizen Topmaſt, and the other two are equally damaged. They parted with the Ajax, Capt. Allen, ſoon after they left St. Helens, and have not heard of her ſince, but it is hoped ſhe has made good Weather, and got ſafe to Ireland. Other Ships will be ſent in their Stead, to carry the Troops from Ireland for the Reinforcement of Gibraltar, that little Time may be loſt."

On Friday Night a Council was held at Lord Rochford's Houſe, at the breaking up of which a Letter was diſpatched to the Secretary at War, with Orders, that all Officers immediately repair to their reſpective Poſts; in Conſequence of which, Col. Luttrell ſet out for Ireland on Saturday.

This Day it will be finally determined in the Upper and Lower Houſes, whether the Company are for War or Peace; and next Day the ſame Queſtion will be finally determined in the Cabinet.

Mr. Potter, the Meſſenger, we underſtand, is once more to depart, in the Courſe of this Week, for Madrid, with what is called the *final* Requiſition, which if it fails of procuring Satisfaction for the Injury lately ſuſtained by the Crown of Great-Britain, the Preparations already made will be immediately employed to obtain the required Redreſs.

We are informed from the beſt Authority, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has required a Month to give in his Preliminaries.

A Letter of the firſt Authority from Madrid ſays, "Our Court, we are well aſſured, does not intend to declare War againſt England; but leave that Nation to declare againſt us; by which Means we ſhall be entitled to the Aſſiſtance of France."

It is ſaid that a Great Perſonage has coincided in the Opinion of a noble Earl, that the Spaniards are certainly preparing to ſtrike a capital Blow in the Weſt-Indies.

The chief Buſineſs of the Upper Houſe being nearly ended for the preſent, we hear that after the Houſe of Commons have gone through ſome Matters relative to Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which are likely to be finiſhed in a few Days, both Houſes will adjourn next Week for the Holidays.

Orders are ſent to Chatham to get ready the Barfleur Man of War of 90 Guns, with all Expedition, for the Reception of an Admiral; ſhe is to ſail round to Spithead as ſoon as fitted up.

Lord Chatham, in a certain Aſſembly lately ſaid, "This Day Month we may perhaps be no longer a Nation; for if the French make themſelves Maſters of the Channel, we cannot oppoſe them. We ought at this Time to have 40 Ships of the Line, yet have not twelve compleatly manned. I have now a compleat Detail of the above Particulars in my Pocket, and I defy any one to contradict me.

Deal, Nov. 26. Remains, the Beulah, Henderſon, for New-York.

The Gentleman who favoured us with the above Extracts writes, That War was thought to be inevitable; and that it was ſaid, all the Engliſh Veſſels are embargoed in Spain.

Laſt Friday Se'nnight, in the Afternoon, one Rau, a poor labouring Man, who lives near Fairhill Meeting, on Germantown Road, going on ſome Buſineſs to Kenſington, was met by two Men in a bye Road, who enquired, where he was going, his Buſineſs, and inſiſted that he had Money about him; upon his telling them he was a poor Man, and had no Money, they ſearched him, and not finding any Thing, one of the Fellows ſaid he would mark him, and attempted to cut his Throat, but luckily miſſed the Windpipe; he then cut him acroſs the Belly in two Places (thro' one of which his Entrails might be ſeen) and left him; in which Condition he lay till next Day, when he was found by his Wife, who went in Search of him, and carried him Home, where he now lies dangerouſly ill.

☞ *As I find Samuel Wallis has thought proper to ſeparate me from the Surveyor-General, and to point his malicious Falſhoods ſolely at me, I will, as ſoon as my Attention to public Buſineſs will admit, take ſome Notice of him, and his two laſt very modeſt Performances, and ſhew the Public, that he makes the ſame wretched Hand of attacking the Characters of other People, as of defending his own. In the mean Time, I am perſuaded they will do me the Juſtice to ſuſpend their Opinions.*

JAMES TILGHMAN.

Philad. Jan. 29, 1771.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. Schooner Ann, P. Stafford, N. Carolina. Ship Molly, J. Duncan, and Ship Speedwell, G. Hardwick, S. Carolina. Schooner Nancy, J. Hardy, Halifax. Ship Betſy, J. Baker, Jamaica.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. 6d. Wheat 6s. 6d Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 15s. Middling Ditto 29s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 10s. Hogſhead Ditto 7l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 52s. 6d. Pork 72s. 6d. Weſt-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 50s. to 56s. Melaſſes 23d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Halfpenny. Pitch 12s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 14s. Tobacco 25s. to 40s. Rice 16s. Liſbon Salt 20d. Bohea Tea 5s. 6d. Hemp 5d. Halfpenny. Cotton 14d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 8l. Flaxſeed 6s. 6d.

Cumberland County, January 15, 1771.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN,

Your publiſhing the incloſed Paper as ſoon as poſſible, after it comes to hand, will oblige moſt of the People in this County, as both the upper and lower Parts of the County agree in the Meaſure it is intended to ſerve. Yours, &c. CUMBRIUS.

AS the Inhabitants of the upper Part of Cumberland County have petitioned the Aſſembly for a Diviſion of that County, it may not be improper to lay before the Public a View of its preſent Situation, in order to ſhew the Reaſonableneſs of that Petition.

Cumberland County is bounded eaſterly by the Saſquehanna River; ſoutherly by York County, and the Province of Maryland; northerly by Berks County, and Lands unpurchaſed of the Indians; and extends weſterly to the utmoſt Limits of the Province; being about two hundred and thirty Miles in Length, and one hundred and fifty in Breadth. The Country, from the Saſquehanna for upwards of ſixty Miles, is generally fertile and well inhabited; the middle Part of it, from the Connegocheague Mountain to the Allegheny Mountains, contains many fruitful well cultivated Valleys, but ſeparated from each other by large Tracts of hilly and uninhabited Country, and has an Extent of upwards of ſixty Miles more: The Country beyond the Allegheny is inferior to no Part of the Province, and does already contain a very great Number of People, who are daily encreaſing from all Quarters, but is cut off the middle Settlements by that vaſt Chain of Mountains.

So great a Tract of Country, ſo ſituate with reſpect to its Settlements, muſt, at firſt Sight, appear to be highly incommodious for one County, ſubjecting the Inhabitants to many Inconveniencies, and being of itſelf neceſſarily too unwieldy; and theſe Inconveniencies are encreaſed by the Situation of the County Town of Carliſle, which is only fifteen Miles from the eaſtern Boundary. The propoſed Diviſion is neceſſary then for the Eaſe of the People; it is alſo ſo on Principles of Policy. Due Obedience to the Laws of a Country, and a proper Exertion of the Powers of Government to enforce that Obedience where it is wanting, are both for the Honour of the Governors, and the Good of the Governed, involving the Security of every Thing that is valuable to Society; but I may venture to ſay, that in ſuch a Country, when the Laws are diſobeyed, the Powers of Government can never be properly exerted; for Government, in general, may be aptly enough compared to a Ball in Motion, the nearer to the moving Force, the greater its Velocity, whilſt it gradually loſes its Motion as it encreaſes its Diſtance. The Application is obvious. But the Petitioners have other Inconveniencies to complain of: The attending public Buſineſs at the Diſtance of one or two hundred Miles, is troubleſome and vexatious beyond Conception, and is attended with an Expence they are ill able to bear. The Scarcity of Money is every where a Complaint, but is with them a ſore and encreaſing Evil. The City of Philadelphia has conſtantly a Ballance againſt them, which all their Produce does not diſcharge, and muſt therefore be paid off in Money, gradually leſſening their circulating Caſh: But there is another Drain they feel more ſenſibly than this, the County Tax: They may leſſen their Purchaſes in Philadelphia; their Returns may be encreaſed, and in Time have a Ballance to draw from thence; but the other remains, and centers wholly in Carliſle; with which, as it is not a trading Town, they have no Connection, where there is no Market for their Produce, and from which they have not the Means of drawing back a ſingle Penny; this alone muſt ſoon leave them without the Sign of Money; for it is the ſame Thing to the upper Part of the County, if their Money goes to Carliſle or Carthagena, they have done with it.

It may be aſked, how the erecting a new County would relieve them in this Inſtance, as their Taxes would certainly thereby become heavier. I grant they would; but the Money not going out of the Settlement, but only changing Hands, and coming into quicker Circulation, would give Life to Induſtry and Labour, and Numbers would come in for a Share of it, who have at preſent only a Share in the Diſburſements. Again, the more diſtant Inhabitants are much expoſed to the Impoſitions of covetous and rapacious Officers. Their legal Fees, by the accumulated Milage, are intolerable; whilſt ſtill much greater Sums, than they are entitled to by Law, are extorted from the People, without their knowing how to remedy themſelves. I mean no Reflection on any particular Officer; Cumberland County has had, and now has the Happineſs to have very upright Officers; but the Deputies of theſe Officers are often the moſt unprincipled of Mankind, who take Advantage of the Ignorance and unfavourable Circumſtances of the People, to oppreſs them grievouſly; nor are they afraid of being called to Account, knowing the Injured cannot have Advice to redreſs themſelves, without taking a Journey of a hundred or a hundred and fifty Miles, not one Gentleman of the Law being nearer them than Carliſle. Theſe Circumſtances conſidered, it is hoped the Aſſembly will, in their Wiſdom, grant the deſired Relief.

Philadelphia, Firſt Month 29th, 1771.

ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD, Daughter of John Whitehead, formerly of the Pariſh of St. Sidwell, in Exeter, came to this City about four Years and a Half ſince, being then about 19 Years of Age, and was ſold to John Tolbert, of this City, who afterwards ſold her to Ephraim Moore, living 8 Miles above Lancaſter, on the Carliſle Road. And whereas the ſaid Elizabeth's Uncle is ſince dead, whereby a Share of his Eſtate has devolved to her; ſhe is therefore requeſted, if living, to repair immediately to Philadelphia to the Subſcriber, who will pay her Paſſage and Expences, and ſend her home. It will be kind in any Perſon to acquaint her of this, if ſhe is living, and if dead, to inform the Subſcriber, and ſend a Certificate thereof, ſigned before a Juſtice of the Peace, and all Charges will be chearfully paid. She is ſaid to be a middle ſized Woman, much marked with the Small-pox, has dark brown Hair, and dark ſmall Eyes. JOHN REYNELL. †

January 29, 1771.

RUN away, on the 20th Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living at Shrewſbury, New-Jerſey, a Servant Man, named William Fanton, about 21 Years old, well ſet, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, dark Eyes, brown ſtraight Hair; had on, when he went away, a pale blue Camblet Coat, lapelled, brown under Jacket, black Pluſh Breeches, blue Worſted Stockings, Shoes, with Pinchbeck Buckles, and an old Caſtor Hat; he can read a little, but cannot write. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by RYNIER PROBASCO.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ‡

TO be ſold by JOHN BUFFIN, of Mansfield, in the County of Burlington, and Province of New-Jerſey, the ſaid Buffin's Twelve Sorts of Books. Likewiſe Nebuchadnezzar's Image tumbling down; Serious and Comical, or Harvey's Repentance; The Trial of Hopping Mad; The Quarterly Meeting, calling the Monthly Meeting to an Account; and the Trial of Peter Proud, &c. all of which he will ſell very cheap by the Dozen to Chapmen, or others. §

To be SOLD, *at private* SALE,

A LOT of ground, with a frame meſſuage thereon, and brick chimney in the ſame, done off in the beſt manner; the lot 48 feet front, and 102 feet back, being and lying in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, ſituate on Shackamaxon-ſtreet, 90 feet from Queen-ſtreet, joining lands of Caſper Cragaler, and Thomas Say. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to ROBERT STACKHOUSE, living between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, and between Arch and Market-ſtreets. ‡

General Poſt-Office, New-York, January 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleaſed to add a Fifth PACKET-BOAT to the Station, between Falmouth and New-York; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in New-York, at Twelve o'Clock at Night, on the FIRST TUESDAY in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth. *By Command of the Deputy Poſt-Maſter General,*

ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Secretary.*

To be SOLD by

CLARK and WETHERILL,

At their Board-yard in Sixth ſtreet, adjoining the Corner of Market-ſtreet,

A GOOD Aſſortment of Pine and Cedar BOARDS, SCANTLING, &c. ¶ 6 W.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1771.

To the PUBLIC.

AT the Aſſembly Room, the 8th of February next, being on Friday, Mr. GUALDO will direct a Concert of vocal and inſtrumental Muſic. Tickets at a Dollar a Piece, to be had at Mr. GUALDO's, in Norris's-Alley; of the Waiter of the London Coffee-houſe; and of the Waiter of Mr. Duff's Tavern. To begin at Seven o'Clock in the Evening. ‡ 4s.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

Warranted pure, to be SOLD by

JOSIAH HEWES,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th of February, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain yearly groundrent or ſum of 33 and one quarter Spaniſh Silver Pieces of Eight, iſſuing out of a certain lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, and weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 19 feet 3 inches, and in length 86 feet; late the eſtate of James James, and Abigail his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

January 28, 1771.

ONE Timothy Hurſt having, in the Pennſylvania Chronicle, and other papers of laſt week, addreſſed the public reſpecting the title of Pennſbury Manor, advertiſed to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, and having been pleaſed to inform the public (out of his great regard for them no doubt, and without any ſelf-intereſted or malicious views whatſoever) "in order to prevent their riſquing their property in purchaſing of us, that "he was adviſed by able counſel, his title to that tract of land "was good, and that he was determined to vindicate the "ſame;" we think it may not be improper, as he is a ſtranger among us, ſhortly to inform the public, what his conduct has been in this affair: The place of his reſidence, when he is not travelling to and fro, ſeeking of whom he may purchaſe diſputed rights, is ſaid to be New-York, and he is the ſame individual Timothy Hurſt, who did, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, ſet up this ſame ſham title to Pennſbury Manor, before we agreed for the purchaſe thereof with Major Fell, as attorney in fact to the truſtees of the late Ann Penn, in whom the right was veſted; he is moreover the very identical Timothy Hurſt, who, before our ſaid purchaſe, being no doubt as fully adviſed and ſatisfied then, as he is now, of the legality and juſtice of his claim, offered £ 6000 (a ſum, it is true, vaſtly ſhort of its value, but more than it may be ſuppoſed Timothy would chuſe to throw away) for the very right the ſubſcribers have ſince purchaſed.

Further, the ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that he is the very numerical Timothy Hurſt, who, ſince their ſaid purchaſe of Major Fell, offered them by his brother, and ſuppoſed fellow adventurer Charles Hurſt, to come in with them as joint partners in the ſaid purchaſe, and to pay one half of the conſideration money, and intereſt. This is a ſtriking inſtance of the great love and affection Timothy Hurſt beareth towards this goodly Manor, and ſerves to ſhew the world at the ſame time, the opinion he himſelf entertains of his own pretended title thereto. As to his counſels opinion, the ſubſcribers can ſay nothing about them, till they ſee them and the caſe as it was ſtated, or know who his able counſel are, but they can aſſure the public, that they have not gone precipitately into ſo great a purchaſe; on the contrary, they have taken the opinions of gentlemen of eſtabliſhed character, and long experience in the law, upon their title, and have not the leaſt doubt of the goodneſs of it, but are convinced it will ſtand the ſtricteſt legal enquiry, of which they are ready and willing to give the fulleſt ſatisfaction, from the deeds and papers they are poſſeſſed of, to any perſons inclined to purchaſe. JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE,

¶ 7/6 Tbctf. THOMAS RICHE.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1771.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, the 25th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named ROBERT CHAMBERS, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, a ſtout made fellow, 19 years of age, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes; the ſaid fellow run away about 20 months ago, returned 3 weeks ſince, and inliſted in the 68th regiment of foot. I got information of him, and got him off; had on, and took with him, a half-worn beaver hat, one white, and two ozenbrigs ſhirts, a mixt blue grey coat, not half-worn, with gilt ſugar-loaf buttons, except the hips, a nankeen jacket, white ticken breeches, a pair buckſkin ditto, with braſs buttons, tied with ſtrings at the knees, Indian dreſt, 3 pair ſtockings, 2 pair ribbed, the other pair plain, a pair coarſe ſhoes, new pumps, and ſundry other wearing apparel, which he ſtole. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM DREWRY.

N. B. It is thought he has made towards Octarara, as he has an uncle living there, named John M'Clane, a taylor; all perſons whatſoever are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry off the ſaid ſervant at their peril. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, not to credit Catherine Jones, Wife of Evan Jones, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof, ſhe having uſed me very ill. EVAN JONES. Jan. 28, 1771. ‡

Philadelphia, January 31, 1771.

To be LETT,

A PLANTATION, belonging to William Peters, containing about 90 *Acres of cleared Land, and a ſufficient Quantity of Wood-land, ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of the River Schuylkill, about a Mile below the Great Falls thereof, in Blockley Townſhip, five Miles from the City of Philadelphia, with a good Houſe, Barn, Stables, and every other Convenience neceſſary for a Farmer. There are, on the ſaid Plantation,* 15 *Acres of watered Meadow, an Orchard of* 150 *grafted Apple-trees, bearing Fruit of the beſt Quality, and* 200 *Cherry-trees of various Sorts. Near* 30 *Acres of the ſaid Land are limed, and the Tenant may lime more on eaſy and reaſonable Terms. The principal Dwelling-houſe, Gardens, &c. will be reſerved. For Terms, apply at the ſaid Plantation, or of the Subſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. A Man with a ſmall Family will be moſt agreeable.* RICHARD PETERS, *junior.* *Tbctf.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a ſmall red cow, with a white face, legs and belly. The owner of ſaid cow is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES WRIGHT.

N. B. Said cow has been ſeen on an iſland in Saſquehanna River, for three months before ſhe came to my plantation. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in Fog's Manor, Chester county, containing 289 acres, on which are a good stone house, a new barn, and orchard, which has borne yearly, fruit sufficient to make 60 barrels of cyder; 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 6 acres of bottom, sowed with timothy; about 40 acres more of watered meadow may be made, through the whole of which runs a good constant stream of water. On said plantation are 150 acres of cleared land, kindly for grain, and pasture: The land paying only One Shilling sterling, per hundred acres, quitrent; the title indisputable. The purchaser, upon paying 260l. next November, may have time allowed for the payment of the remainder, without interest. Any one inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. Job Ruston, near the premises, who is impowered to sell and make a title; or to Mr. John Todd, in Philadelphia; or the subscriber, at Wallkill, in the province of New-York. JOHN BLAIR.

N. B. If not sold before the 25th of March, the place will be rented for one year; for terms, apply to Mr. Ruston. ¶ 5 tf.

JOSEPH CARSON,

Has imported by the last vessels from England and Ireland, a large assortment of merchandize, suitable for the season, which he is opening in Second-street, near the corner of Market-street, and next door to Mr. Edmund Milne, goldsmith; to be sold very reasonable for cash only;

STRIPED duffils, Indian blankets, beaver coatings, bearskin and kerseys, scarlet ditto, green and blue naps, yarn rugs and rose blankets, blue, red and green baizes, rattinets, shaloons, buttons and bindings to match the coatings, embossed serges, striped liaseys, cotton ditto, scarlet serges, scarlet and red flannels, Wilton cloths, Yorkshire broadcloths of different colours, with trimmings to match them, womens cardinal cloaks, trimmed, silk ditto, white swanskin, spotted ditto, check swanskin for saddle-cloths, mens and womens hose, womens and childrens worsted mitts, womens leather mitts and gloves, mens beaver and buckskin ditto, shammy skins, green camblets, checked and striped ditto, double and single worsted damasks, Queen stuffs, black bombazeens, double camblets, half ell and half yard calimancoes, silk dorsettees, durants and tammies, black and blue everlasting, serge denims, half ell mantuas, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, romals of different sorts, black neckcloths, black taffeties, sattins and peelongs, 3-qr. modes and persians, and a variety of mantua, sattin, paduasoy and figured ribbons; a large assortment of check linen handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, flowered and tape bordered; large assortment of flowered lawn aprons, and flowered gauze ditto, dress and undress; a large assortment of silk gauze of different patterns, yard and ell wide hat linings, buttons, cocking and looping, hatters irons, white and brown Russia sheeting, white and brown Irish sheetings, dowlasses, brown hollands, white ditto, flaxen, sprig and hemp ozenbrigs, silver watches, princes linens, clouting diapers, long lawns, pistol lawns, Flanders bed ticks, bolsters and pillows, black womens velvets, mens collar velvets of different colours, womens whips with silver caps, mens switches ditto, whole hunters ditto, hunting crops and thongs, jockey whips, yard and quarter thongs ditto, childrens Morocco shoes, strapped and unstrapped, figured demities, three corded best baladine white silk, cloth coloured, scarlet and green ditto, printed cottons and chintzes, newest fashion and different stripes and flowers, trimmings, gimps, two and three barred, with velvet edges, black and white ermin, grey ditto, black lace, white blond ditto, Tully garters, cotton filleting, striped tapes, and nonsopretty, London quality bindings and striped lace; a general assortment of 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens, womens best Bristol shoes, 3, 4 and 10d. nails, steel and plated spurs of different sorts, temple spectacles with green glasses; a large variety of knives, scissars, buckles, razors and Jews-harps, snuff and tobacco boxes of different sorts, plated buckles, and Pinchbeck ditto, brass candlesticks of different sizes, hard metal table spoons, and tea ditto; a large assortment of sleeve buttons, hooks and eyes for hatters, Whitechapel, square pointed, common and darning needles; nutmegs and green tea; and a variety of goods, too tedious to mention, &c.

All persons indebted to said CARSON, by bond, note or book debt, above twelve months, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of proceeding as the law directs, in two months from this date.

December 4, 1770. † 7/6.

Just imported, and to be sold, by

ISAAC MELCHER,

In Second-street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia,

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A LARGE and compleat assortment of superfine, fine, middling, and coarse, suitable to every branch of the boulting business, and inferior to NONE ever imported here. Those who are unacquainted with the different kinds of cloths, may depend on being supplied with those of the best quality, and if any on trial should not answer the purpose intended, he hereby engages to take them back, and supply the parties with others in their room, provided they are returned without being damaged.

N. B. A considerable allowance will be made to those who want a quantity.

He has also for sale, choice old Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriffe wine, West-India and Philadelphia rum, best French brandy, Holland geneva, choice bohea tea, a quantity of German scythes, cutting knives, grass-hooks and whetstones, best oil flints by the cask or less quantity, brass wire, superfine Holland pipes of various sorts by the chest or grose, among which are a few chests in imitation of the English, blue and red Turkish yarn, vermilion, Prussian blue, red wood, &c. &c. &c. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A GOOD brick messuage, or tenement, situate in the township of Chester, about 3 miles from the town, on a very public great road leading to the country, with about 22 acres of land, on which is a good barn, store-house, stables, cow-houses, a good orchard, and some meadow; also a still-house, and good still with it.---It is a remarkable good place for keeping a store (having been used as such for several years past, by the late Doctor Burgess, deceased) or for any other public business. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Chester,

¶ SAMUEL SHAW.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, in the township of Abington, about 11 miles from Philadelphia, containing 135 acres, about 100 of which is cleared, including 14 acres of good meadow, the rest is woodland; the plow-land is divided into six fields, with the benefit of water in all of them, except one. On the said plantation there is a good dwelling-house, spring-house, barn, cow-house, and stables, chair and cart-house, with a loft over it convenient for storing Indian corn, and all in good repair; there are two orchards, one of which is young, planted with cherry, pear and apple trees, most of which are grafted with very good fruit, and in its prime. There is also a large kitchen garden, well inclosed with pales, besides a genteel flower garden, and a well of water near the kitchen. The situation is very healthy; it is convenient either for a farmer or gentleman's country seat. The title is indisputable. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, and be informed of the terms.

† THOMAS BOURNE.

NEVER before PUBLISHED,

THE great and learned Doctor Sanxay, of London, first physician to the nobility and gentry, his MEDICINES, consisting of a box of alexipharmic pills, a bottle of imperial golden drops, and a pot of specific purging electuary, which together radically cure the Lues Venerea, in all stages and circumstances whatever, the leprosy, scurvy, gleets, and weaknesses of all kinds, in the reins and loins.

Many medicines, within this century, have been made and offered the public on sale, as specifics for the cure and relief of patients labouring under that loathsome weight, the venereal disease: Some medicines, indeed, which possessed a very little insignificant portion of efficacy in them, that scarcely would relieve, not able to cure, the least complaint in the venereal way, have been pushed into the world, ornamented with a respectable crowd of attestations; and others, whose direction bills were decorated with all possible flowers of rhetoric and language to inforce their sale, are, with their boasted virtues, universally condemned, and in perpetual oblivion, by men of sense and candour, for their want of power, efficacy and virtue. This assertion is a well testified known truth, and all physicians upon earth know it.

The medicine, which is now generously laid before all impartial medical judges, will be found exactly agreeable to the best improved and most refined practice, not in this only, but in future ages; and, on due trial, will be confessed by the most able physicians in Europe and America, to be compleatly possessed of every power, efficacy and virtue (without mercury) to subdue, expel the poison, and effect a cure in a very little time, of every the worst and most obstinate symptoms of the Lues Venerea; besides the scurvy, leprosy, gleets, and all weaknesses of the reins and loins whatever.

In private practice for more than 30 years past, no medicine ever was administered with the same success; its superiority over every other known medicine will astonish every physician who chuse to make use of it in his practice: An alteration for the better will be greatly visible in a few days use; and it is peculiar to the operation of this medicine, that at the same time it eradicates the disease, it acts as a powerful restorative.

In operation it is perfectly innocent, safe and mild; very soon will it raise the patient to health and strength, and envigorate a decayed constitution; so friendly to nature is this grand restorative, that every of those feelings which attack young men from debaucheries, and persons who have lived regularly and advanced in years, are removed, and the natural powers of the vital system are preserved, comforted and prolonged.

A full printed plain direction is given with the medicine, that any person, in his own house, or on a journey, or at sea, may cure himself, without the least inconveniency, or imparting the secret to a bedfellow.

This is the first medicine ever offered the public on sale, that speedily, safely and perfectly performs a cure in all the stages and symptoms of the venereal malady, gleets, and all weaknesses in the reins and loins, &c. It is therefore hoped, the gentlemen, &c. who may become benefited from the exceeding great power and efficacy this medicine is possessed of, will be a sufficient inducement to recommend it to their friends and acquaintances.

Sold by THOMAS ANDERTON, Bookseller, in Market-street, opposite the lower end of the jersey market, of whom necessary advice, in all cases, may be had gratis, and secrecy depended upon; letters, post paid, duly answered.

N. B. The medicine is to be had of WILLIAM DIBLEY, Post-rider, from Philadelphia to Virginia; all commissions left with Mr. BALL, the sign of the White Horse, in Annapolis, duly executed.

IF JOHN SHAWCROSS, who was in or about Philadelphia the 14th of October, 1766, will call upon John Britton, in the Northern Liberties, near Pool's Bridge, and prove himself to be the person that I am enquiring for, perhaps he may hear of something to his advantage.

Strayed away from off the Commons, some time in August last, a red COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, with straitish horns, about 5 years old, of smallish size, and thought to be near calving, when she strayed away. Whoever should have taken up such a cow, or will give proper information thereof, shall receive Ten Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN BRITTON. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 6th day of January instant, an Irish servant lad, named *John Fitsgerald*, about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair, of a brownish colour; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a cloth coloured jack-coat, and a blue under jacket, old buckskin breeches, grey stockings, old half soaled shoes, brass buckles, old white shirt, a half worn felt hat, and a red striped silk handkerchief; also took with him his master's pocket bible, with his name in it, wrote on one of the blank leaves. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from the subscriber, living in Martick township, Lancaster county,

January 15, 1771. WILLIAM TURNER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

NOW in the Possession of a Person in this City, a Man's CLOTH CLOAK, supposed to have been left and forgotten by some Person. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof, may be further informed. ¶

TO be sold at public sale, on the premises, by virtue of the last will and testament of Jane Culbertson, deceased, late of Kennet township, Chester county, province of Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, a valuable plantation, situate in Kennet township aforesaid, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good land, 68 of which are cleared, 8 being good-meadow, and more may be cleared at a small expence. The purchaser paying one third of the money down, may have a good title, on giving approved security for the remainder, to be paid at two payments, one half in one year, the other part in two years from the time of sale, without interest for said time. JOHN M'KIM, Executor. *

THE VOTES of the Honourable House of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, for last Year, are now compleat, and to be sold, by

¶ HENRY MILLER, *Printer, in Second-street.*

Philadelphia, December 10, 1770.

THE subscriber having removed from the house he lately occupied in Fourth-street, next to the College, to Second-street, near Arch-street, and next door to Michael Hillegas, Esq; at the Sign of the SEVEN STARS, begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he continues to keep entertainment for man and horse, as usual; and as the house he now lives in is a very convenient one for the said business, and an old accustomed tavern, having all conveniences for waggons and travellers, and in good repair; he therefore hopes that all who please to favour him with their custom, shall meet with such usage as will be agreeable, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant, DIDRICK REES. ¶ 6 W.

STRAYED away, the 8th instant, a brindle and white COW, her Head, Feet and Belly, are white, with short small Horns. Any Person that brings her home, shall have a handsome Reward. And as it is supposed she may be concealed, any Person giving Information thereof, shall, upon Conviction of the Offender, receive Three Pounds Reward, of JOHN ELMSLIE, who carries on the Turning Business in all its Branches, and Button-making, at his Shop in Second-street, near the Bridge. January 28, 1771. ¶

WILLIAM EVANS,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he commences Master at his House, in Arch-street, where Mr. Holliday lately lived, to make Gentlemens Clothes, Ladies Mecklenburgh, and all Sorts of riding Dresses, in the most genteel Taste, and newest Fashion. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that will please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being served in the very best Manner, as he flatters himself he will give a general Satisfaction.

Positively will be struck off, to the highest bidder, at the London Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 6th of February next,

The PLANTATION called SHARON,

SITUATE in Bristol township, in the county of Philadelphia, and near the seats of Thomas Lawrence, and Nicholas Waln, Esquires. *The sale to commence at 6 o'clock in the evening.*

This large and valuable farm will be offered to the purchasers in three parcels, one of 132 acres, and 112 perches; another of 114 acres, 33 perches; and the other of 38 acres, and 52 perches; in each will be an assortment of woodland, meadow, and arable ground; the soil is fertile, the whole premises well watered, with fine springs, &c. and the quantity of meadow is very considerable.---On the 114 acres, and 33 perches, there stand the stone walls of a burnt house, a small out-house of stone, and a framed barn; also a fine young apple-orchard.---On the 132 acres, and 112 perches, there is a quarry of stone.

And on the Wednesday following, being the 13th of February, at the London Coffee-house, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will begin the sale of

Two LOTS in Passyunk, pleasantly situated on the Banks of Schuylkill----one of them contains near 2 acres, and the other 5 acres, 155 perches---*clear of groundrent.*

Also, a three story dwelling-house, a kitchen, and washouse, all of brick, situate opposite to Quarry-street, in Moravian-alley;---this will be sold subject to the unexpired term of a parol-lease, which will be expired on the 9th of April, 1772, and the rent till then is to be paid to the granters.

Draughts of the plantation may be seen at the London Coffee-house, at Wood's tavern, near Frankford Bridge, at the Widow Mackinet's, in Germantown, at the Widow Cummings, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and at Mr. Thomas Roberts's, near the premises.

The terms.---One third prompt pay, one third in 6 months, and one third in 9 months, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving security, if required.

Titles will be made by the subscribers, trustees for the real estate of the late deceased William Sturgeon and Wife.

RICHARD PETERS, DANIEL RUNDLE,
HUGH ROBERTS, JOHN MURGATROYD.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the fourth of February next, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the house of Benjamin Davids, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, A certain messuage, and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Second-street, between Mulberry-street and High-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-street, 18 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth 163 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by a lot late of James Steel, southward by ground of Hannah Morris's, eastward by Second-street aforesaid, and westward by an alley late of James Steel; taken in execution, and to be sold by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Easton, January 7, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 2d day of March next, at the house of Jacob Stroud, in Lower Smithfield township, a certain plantation, and tract of land, situate in the said township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Stroud, and others, and containing about 200 acres, whereof 100 are cleared; late the property of John Drake; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ¶ PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff.

ON Monday, the 4th day of February next, will commence the sale, by public vendue, the whole stock of drugs, medicines, and shop-furniture, belonging to *Richard Tidmarsh*, Druggist, near Christ-Church, in Second-street, Philadelphia; each article will be put up singly, and in the order of inventary, which may be had at the place of sale, as they are too long to be inserted in this paper. Any person purchasing to the amount of 50l. or upwards, may be indulged with 12 months credit, on bond, with security, if required.---After the sale of drugs, if not disposed of before, will be sold, an extraordinary fine Negroe fellow, and the famous Stallion Northumberland, and some household furniture. The purchasers to be entitled to the same terms of payment as above.

All persons having demands against, or who are indebted to the subscriber, are desired to send in their accounts for payment, and to discharge their balances, as he is about to leave the province by the first spring vessels, which will greatly oblige their humble servant, RICHARD TIDMARSH.

N. B. The whole stock of drugs and medicines are of the first quality, and by putting them up singly, practitioners, as well as the gentlemen of the trade, will have an opportunity of being supplied with such articles as they may be out of. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is to be sold, by way of public VENDUE, on the 4th day of the Second Month, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in the township of Londongrove, and county of Chester, containing 232 acres, with a good dwelling-house, and barn thereon, an orchard, with about six acres of meadow, and thirty more may be made, with a never failing stream of water running through the whole; it is within 15 miles of Newport, and half a mile of two merchant mills; all in good repair, and well timbered, and may be entered upon the 25th day of the Third Month. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

§ JOSIAH JACKSON.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered on the first Day of April next,

A CERTAIN two story stone messuage, or tenement, situate on the westerly side of Germantown main street, or great road, now in the tenure and occupation of Nicholas Bergendollar, Inn-keeper; its situation is pleasant, in a noted public place, very convenient for a store, or tavern, the latter of which is now, and hath for many Years past been kept, and known by the sign of the White Lamb; there are likewise very convenient stone stables, shed, barn and kitchen, all in good tenantable order, a good well of excellent never-failing water, and young bearing orchard. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale, apply to PETER WITHINGTON, in Reading, Berks County; SAMUEL MILES, Merchant, of Philadelphia; or to MARTIN SHOWAKER, of Creesam, in Germantown township, and they may be known. † 6 W.

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